

AMUSEMENTS—

LOS ANGELES THEATER—
C. M. WOOD, Lessee. B. C. W. ART, Manager.
ONE WEEK BEGINNING

.....MONDAY, DECEMBER.....
SIDNEY R. ELLIS' GRAND PRODUCTION

"DARKESTRUSSIA"
A DRAMA OF INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST.

Seats on sale Thursday, Dec. 3. Prices \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

ORPHEUM—THE REPRESENTATIVE THEATERS—ORPHEUM
LOS ANGELES. OF THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO
...MATINEE TODAY, SUNDAY...
Adults 50c to any part of the house, Children any seat 10c, Gallery 10c.

WEEK COMMENCING
MONDAY NOV. 30. Truly a Great Show.

The Original QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE Musical Blacksmiths,
HOWARD AND BLAND, the Rube and the Kid.
Lavater's DOG ORCHESTRA, the European Novelty.
And 10 GREAT ARTISTS 10.

Performance every evening including Sunday. Evening prices 10c, 25c and 50c.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone 1447.

BASEBALL—Los Angeles vs. Trilby, at Athletic Park Today.
Game will be called at 3:30 p.m. In case of rain the game will be played on
Sunday following. The Double Umpire system will be used. George Decker and
Greely Bentley officiating. The grand stand will be reserved for ladies and
their escorts.

OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—DAILY.
60 GIGANTIC BIRDS, ALL AGES—The most interesting sight in Cal.
ifornia. Roas, Capes, Collars and Tips manufactured for California fashions (the
first in the world) at producer's prices. Pasadena Electric Cars pass the gates

GRAND BALL—
At Turner Hall, 321 S. Main Street.
Sunday, November 29 (Tonight). Tickets admitting Gentleman and Lady 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS—
PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

PLATINOTYPES
AND
CARBONS

EXQUISITE EFFECTS—NATURAL POSES.
CHILDREN'S PICTURES.

Combination panels in characteristic attitudes. Four Gold Medals—Six Silver
Medals—Two Bronze Medals—The unquestionable indorsement of the highest
artistic authorities.

Twelve Medals. *Heckel* Twelve Medals.
220 South Spring Street, opposite Los Angeles Theater.

FREE EXHIBITION—
Chinese and Japanese Curios.

WING HING WO CO., Importers, 238 South Spring St.,
Have just received from the Orient a great variety of beautiful, useful and interest-
ing art goods and curios suitable for holiday and anniversary presents, and invite an
inspection. Everybody welcome.

BAS RELIEF—CARBONS—PLATINOTYPES—
All the Latest Styles in Photography.
Unique and Novel Frames.

SECURE SITTINGS IN TIME TO AVOID THE HOLIDAY RUSH.
HIGHEST AWARD offered for FINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

FIRST PRIZE, Gold Medal, above all competitors, Midwinter Fair, San Francisco,
1894; and
HIGHEST AWARD, First Prize, at all exhibitions wherever work was entered in
competition in the State.

JAPANESE NURSERY AND FLORIST—
Cor. Main and Jefferson sts. New Chrysanthemums, Carnations, Violets, Rose,
Pansies and all kinds of Plants and Cut Flowers at wholesale and retail prices.
Grown by S. Yendo & Co., Los Angeles and Santa Monica. Special New Japanese
Morning Glory seeds.

PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS—
KODAK ENLARGEMENTS, Platinotypes or Sepiatones.
PASTEL AND SEPIA.
E. S. COMINGS, Studio, Room 45, 239 S. Spring.

FREE EXHIBITION—
Chinese and Japanese Curios, At Wing Hing Wo's, 238 S.
interesting importations just in from the Orient. Open every day. Everybody invited.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS Made on Art Principles. Careful studies in
Rembrandt's manner or delicate effects, according to requirement of face. See
our life-size work in Photography Effects—made nowhere else in the city.
J. A. LORENZ, 317 N. Main St., opp. Farmers' & Merchants' Bank.

GOLD OR SILVER—
If you have any for sale take it everywhere for a price, but finally bring it to
WM. T. SMITH & CO., Gold Refiners, 128 N. Main St.,
Who GUARANTEE to pay a higher cash price than any one in this city.

INGLESDIE FLORAL COMPANY,
140 South Spring Street
flowers. Ingle's Carnations, F. Edward Gray.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWER
and Floral designs. B. F. COLLINS,
266 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 119. Flowers packed for shipping.

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO.
POISONED BY HAM.
Forty Cases Reported from a Wed-
ding in Pennsylvania.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

HOLIDAYSBURG (Pa.), Nov. 28.—
The members of a wedding anniversary
party at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Angus B. Stuart in Franklin township,
this county, were poisoned today by
eating ham sandwiches which it is
believed were infected by trichinae.
Forty cases of poisoning had been re-
ported tonight, and all the physicians
have been pressed into an emergency
hospital corps.

Many farmers in the township who,
with their families attended the anni-
versary, have sent here for medical aid.
While the conditions of many of those
affected is serious, no fatalities have
yet been reported.

As Good as "Life."
BUTTE (Mont.), Nov. 28.—The heaviest
sentence ever imposed in the State, short of
life, was given today to William Day, con-
victed of murder in the second degree. Judge
Spicer sentenced him to sixty years in the
penitentiary. Day is now 40 years old.

GOOD TIMES.

Effect of the Election
on Foreign Trade.

Exporters Now Confident of
Getting Their Pay.

Prospective Tariff Legislation is
Their Sole Fear.

Invoices at Consulates in England
Are Increased Over Sixty Per
Cent.—Dublin Shippers Expect In-
creased Trade.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
LONDON, Nov. 28.—(By Atlantic
Cable. Associated Press Copyright,
1896.) Representatives of the Asso-
ciated Press have been making in-
quiries in various British and con-
tinental trade circles as to the effects
upon trade already traceable to the
result of the Presidential election.

These inquiries have been made
among the leading export houses, at
the American consulates, and of the
larger forwarding agents.

In England the increase in the num-
ber of invoices presented for authenti-
cation at all the consulates in the
first week after the election of McKin-
ley was more marked than during the
second and third weeks. But the in-
crease for the second and third
weeks over the same period in Octo-
ber, was at many consulates over 60
per cent.

Among forwarding agents there is
the general belief in good times
abroad, many of them having since
November made contracts for large
amounts of cubic space. Exporters
and large commission houses report
greatly increased activity which they
expect to continue for some time.

American stocks of drygoods, etc.,
have been allowed to fall very low.
The winter buyers, due shortly, are
expected to order heavily.

In Dublin the election of McKinley
has been very cordially received by
the exporters. There is everywhere
noticeable a general expectation of
increased trade during 1897. This feel-
ing is based in part upon the assur-
ance of a policy of continuity in mon-
etary affairs, and partly upon the in-
dications of the past few weeks of re-
turning prosperity in the United States.

One large exporter, however, qualifies
this generally-held opinion by saying:
"International trade is dependent upon
so many fluctuating quantities that no
absolutely safe predictions can be laid
down as to the future."

In Paris the increased shipments to
the United States has been marked
and considerable since the election.
The indications in trade circles are
that the export trade during the next
few months will be heavier than for a
long time past. This arises partly
from the fact that many orders for
merchandise had been given by Ameri-
can importers conditional upon the
election of Maj. McKinley, and that a
good many others have been withheld
until the result was known.

Another cause assigned for the
actual and prospective increase in
French trade with the United States
is that there is a widespread antici-
pation in France of an increase in the
tariff, which creates the idea that
money will be saved by large ship-
ments of French goods to the United
States while the existing schedules re-
main in force. So far as can be
judged by the expressions of exporters
doing business through the United
States consulate at Paris, the satisfac-
tion at McKinley's election, which
arises from his position on the cur-
rency question, is somewhat tempered
by the fear that it will result in tariff
changes prejudicial to the interests of
French manufacturers and producers.

The beneficial effects noted in Paris
were also reported from Bordeaux.
An immense quantity of merchandise
was shipped from that port to the
United States as soon as the result of
the election was known. Bordeaux
shippers anticipate a period of pros-
perity.

In Germany, more particularly in
Frankfurt, the defeat of the free-
trade coinage proposition has also been
received with satisfaction. This is
perhaps the more natural at Frankfurt,
when it is remembered how largely
American national railway and indus-
trial securities are held by all classes.

A leading exporter writes: "It is
generally recognized that the financial
policy which shall most fully secure
to American national finances per-
manency and stability, and render
the American people prosperous, will
be a policy most conducive to a
healthy and legitimate international
commerce."

At Dresden the exporters, while ac-
tive, are a little more conservative in
expression. They go only so far as
to admit that the fear of the adoption
of a silver standard has only been
temporarily dispelled. Even so, inter-
national trade has been already ben-
efited. But the uncertainty of a new
tariff schedule and the fear of ex-
treme tariff legislation, combined with
the belief that the silver battle will
have to be fought over again, will
cause merchants to move very cau-
tiously along the lines of export and
import for some months to come.

The situation in Austria is thus
summed up by Max Judd, Consul-Gen-
eral at Vienna. He says:
"No election since the late civil war
aroused so much interest in Europe
as this last campaign. Austrian busi-
ness men claim that Bryan's defeat
will have a satisfactory effect on the

A MODERN "SPELLBINDER"



And Some of His Latest Literary Lucubrations.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21.
Annual report of the City Ator-
ney...J. F. Bidwell on trial for pass-
ing a worthless check...Football at
Athletic Park...Dispute over a will
brings on a family row...Auditor's
books criticised by the Finance Com-
mittee...Spanish woman robbed by
a highwayman...Blanchard and
Stockwell give their views on the har-
bor question...Teachers' conven-
tions...Good Templars in session...
Southern California—Page 29.

San Diego has more rumors of
steamship lines...Redlands' tenth
birthday...Trivial charges against
San Bernardino's postmaster...Char-
itable work in Riverside county...
Christian Endeavor convention at
Pasadena...Santa Barbara's carnival
of Seasons...San Juan Capistrano
the banner precinct of Orange county.
Pacific Coast—Page 2.

P. J. Kelly locks his wife and fam-
ily in the house and shoots at them...
Police take a hand—Kelly, and wife
and one child wounded...Testimony
that the Craven deeds are forged...
Luigi Palo charged with the murder
of Agostino Parente at San Fran-
cisco...Steamer Dallas City runs
against a rock...An Oregon youth
drowned while skating...Trust clause
in Fair's will declared invalid as to
real property...San Francisco schools
closed by diphtheria to be reopened.
General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Senator Sherman emphatically de-
nies reports concerning a deal for
office between himself and Hanna...
Annual report of United States Treas-
urer Morgan...Maj. McKinley's escort
to Washington...Conference between
Hanna and Foraker...Pianist Rosen-
thal ill at Chicago...Arrival of a lot
of foreign cyclists at New York...
Dan Stuart offers a purse for Cor-
bett and Fitzsimmons...Jefferson's
wine served up at a Democratic din-
ner...Report of International Com-
mission on the Southern boundary.
By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 6.

The Hamburger Nachrichten de-
nounced by two other German papers
for treason...Rejection of the naval
budget hinted as involving the dissolu-
tion of the Reichstag...Emperor
William eats ham and cabbage aboard
ship with the sailors...The Russell
sensational—Parliament to reassemble
earlier than usual—Sir Edward Clark,
Q.C., gets in another dig on the
Venezuelan question—Peter Jackson
giving scientific exhibitions—Mar-
borough incurs reporters' displeas-
ure...Gales on British coast.
At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from
St. Paul, Salt Lake, London, Wash-
ington, Pittsburgh, Nelsonville, O.; Den-
ver, Chicago, New York, San Fran-
cisco and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 29.
Restricted dealings on the New
York Stock Exchange...Spot wheat
closes firm...London hop market...
Chicago and Kansas City live stock
quotations...Notable expansion shown
by the New York banks since elec-
tion...Beans...Hops...Silver and
drafts...Petroleum...Foreign and
commodities...Weekly bank state-
ment.

AN AMERICAN

Taken Off a Steamer
as Prisoner.

The Case of C. B. Pendleton,
the Newspaper Man.

Congressman Cooper of Florida
Vouches for Him.

The Syracuse Herald on the Enter-
prise Shown in the Weyler In-
terview—The Bank of Spain
Cashes in the Pesetas.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Congress-
man Cooper of Florida was very much
interested in the report that C. B.
Pendleton, a Florida newspaper man,
had been taken off a Spanish steam-
ship at Havana yesterday by the
Spanish authorities when about to
sail for Key West. Cooper says he
has known Pendleton fourteen years;
that he is a man of good standing,
and a bona fide citizen of the United
States. He is proprietor of the Equator,
a Democratic newspaper of Key West.
Cooper says Pendleton is in poor
health, and if released in a damp
cell in Moro Castle, his life might be
placed in jeopardy. Secretary Olney
told Cooper that the department had
received no report on the case. The
Secretary was inclined to think Pen-
dleton had merely been detained on
account of irregularity in passports.
He cabled Vice-Consul General
Springer at Havana to investigate and
report immediately.

THAT WEYLER INTERVIEW.
SYRACUSE (N. Y.), Nov. 28.—The
Herald editorially says that the inter-
view with Gen. Weyler published ex-
clusively last evening by the Herald
and Associated Press papers "serves to
emphasize the fact that in taking the
Associated Press general Lee will not
give its readers the latest, best and
most timely news, both from abroad
and at home."

YOLUNTERS AND INVALIDS.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to
the World from Havana says indica-
tions point to an active resumption
of operations and the continued per-
secution of the rebels. More Havana
volunteers have been ordered into ac-
tive service for Pinar del Rio, and are
leaving Havana daily by rail for Ar-
temisa.

The military hospital reports show
10,855 Spanish soldiers ill in Havana
alone. The wounded are not included.
Fourteen officers and 483 privates, all
sick, have arrived by rail from Caya-
labos and Artemisa.

A DISCREPANT REPORT.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to
the World from Havana says Acting
Consul-General Spranger discredits the
report that Consul-General Lee will not
return to Havana, as does the Consul-
General's son.

CASHED IN PESETAS.
MADRID, Nov. 28.—The Bank of
Spain has cashed in 150,000,000 pesetas
as a result of the Havana loan.

THAT BATTLE WITH EXENAMITE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A Brooklyn
evening paper today says that Col.
Jose Reyes, one of Maceo's adjutants,
who arrived at the office of the Cuban
Junta in New York City today, with
dispatches from his chief, denies the
story telegraphed from Jacksonville
the other day that Capt. Gen. Weyler
had lost 2000 men during his march
through the province of Pinar del Rio,
recently by dynamite trains and guns.

He says the battle fought early in
October was misreported. He says
the details of the battles are almost
identical. The alleged loss on the oc-
casion of the capture of the province
have been 3000 Spanish and thirty Cub-
ans under Gen. Melquize and Gen.
Maceo.

BARIMA GOLD FIELDS.
Senior Andrade intimates They Are
Subject to Arrest.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A special to
the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela,
says that in an interview Señor An-
drade, Venezuelan Minister to the
United States, characterized as absurd
the claim made by Crown Surveyor
Harrison that the fifty years' clause
in the arbitration agreement between
Great Britain and the United States
with no effect England's ownership
of Barima gold fields. Many similar
assertions, the Minister said, were apt
to be made during the proceedings be-
fore the arbitration tribunal.

The Venezuelan Cabinet crisis has
delayed the presentation of the arbi-
tration treaty to Congress, but it is
likely that the full text of the treaty
will soon be reported, when it will
be promptly published in the official
gazette.

As Well Strike the Moon.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Samuel Woods
and John Manderson, delegates of the
British Trades Union to the conven-
tion of the American Federation of
Labor, to be held in Cincinnati at the
middle of December, arrived on the
Campania today. Delegate Woods said:
"I do not believe there will be an in-
ternational strike of dock laborers.
They might as well strike the moon."
We do not believe in strikes, nor do
we believe in arbitrating; we prefer
conciliation. We know no political
party in our labor movement. In En-
gland, our constitution forbids it. We
are for labor only. The British Trades
Union is composed of one and a quarter
millions of workmen and women.
In Great Britain trades unions are the
most important factor in regard to
wages and hours."

Postponed Their Strike.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.—The meet-
ing of the Consolidated Traction em-
ployes to discuss the advisability of
striking, after deciding to postpone ac-
tion until the return of President Mac-
govern from the West.

Rev. Father Logan Dead.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Rev.
Father Matthew Logan of Redwood
City died suddenly of heart disease this
morning while visiting relatives in the
city. He had just returned from a
visit to Ireland.

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE—

AT YOUR PRICE.

Owing to the business change of the owner we will sell at great bargain one of the largest and best-located 16-room houses in the city; mantle, porcelain bath, electric lights, mail telephone, central heating, 100 to 150 feet frontage; make us an offer this property Monday, W. J. SCHERER, CO., 22 W. 36th St.

FOR SALE—\$500—THE FINEST furnished house of 42 rooms in Southern California; carpets all velvet and moquet; fine china, glassware, silverware, electric bells and lights; very central; house furniture complete; make us an offer; this will take good ranch for equity \$2,500. O. L. HARRIS, 1011 G St.

FOR SALE—A WELL-FURNISHED room lodging-house, finely situated in center of the city, in good shape and big reputation of doing first-class business; call on right address—L. B. 221 S. Main st.

FOR SALE—\$1200—A HOUSE OF 30 ROOMS located on the corner of 12th and 13th streets every room occupied summer and winter. Call on right address—L. B. 221 S. Main st.

including piano; for a steady and profitable investment it cannot be beat. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—9 ROOMS ON ONE OF THE
best streets; this is one of the best buy-
ing opportunities in the city. The place
(thing complete), will be sold for half
value, rent of house \$30. MRS. C.
W. STEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—17-ROOM HOTEL AT RIVER
blacksmith shop and stable; house com-
pletely furnished; must be sold. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—15 ROOMS—LODGING-HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST. Large, new
house of 18 rooms, full and running op-
erations, will bear thorough investigation. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, 31 ROOMS; OFFICE
furniture, billiard tables; low rent; chea-
p for cash; owners have other business. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—1500—22 ROOMS ON HILL, S.
furniture and carpets new and a boy
that need never have a vacant room. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—1850—A HOUSE OF 24 ROOMS
on Broadway; rent only \$40; will pay \$100
for the lot including the house. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FUL-
lished and centrally located lodging-hou-
ses in the city. 22 rooms, bath, billiard
room. MARTIN & KURTZ, 228 Byrne Block.

FOR SALE—500 ROOMS, 36 FURNISH-
ING, BROADWAY, NEAR 10TH ST. Cheap
cost; house for rent at reduced rates. M.
C. S. HEALD, 326 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—850—15 ROOMS ON BROAD-
WAY, boarding and lodging; cheap rent,
a fine paying proposition. OLMS-
TEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ROOMS, BROADWAY, 25 ROOMS
close in; a bargain; part cash and real
estate or mortgage; no agents. Address
see MRS. C. W. STEAD & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE—18 ROOMS, PARTLY FU-
lished, close to business center; very chea-
p for house for rent, nice place. MRS. C.
W. STEAD & WRIGHT, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, WELL FU-
lished, cheap rent; doing good business
and making a handsome profit. F. J.
MORAN, 18 Potomac Block.

FOR SALE—450 CASH, 430 MONTHLY, 31
southwest cottage; call Monday save NE-
WY 229. Byrne Block, 103 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$1000; 31-ROOM LODG-
ing-house, newly furnished, month \$150;
rent \$100. HOTEL BROADWAY, 103 S.
Broadway.

FOR SALE—A 17-ROOMING-HOUSE,

FOR SALE—40-ROOM FURNISHED ROOMING HOUSE, central, a bargain for cash with owner. Address P. box 37, TIMES CITY.

FOR SALE—A 15-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE, centrally located, great bargain for cash no agents. Address L, box 65, TIMES CITY.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE—N. BROADWAY, only \$400; must sell; terms: ROBERTS, 138 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—31 ROOMS, 16 FURNISHED, central ave., 1 block from power-house 4550. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 174 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE FURNISHED, central ave., 1 block from power-house for housekeeping, half cash; cheap. Inquire 4550 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—ROOMING HOUSE, 18 ROOMS, 4550; a snap; no agents. Address P. box 37, TIMES CITY.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LODGING-HOUSE in the city, 17 rooms, 400. 102 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—\$1250, 20 ROOMS, P. BOX 37, well bargain. Address P. box 23, TIMES CITY OFFICE.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 1000
Call Mable, 231-1111, for details.

FOR SALE — ROOMING-HOUSE, 201
E MAIN ST., partly furnished.

FOR SALE—A ROOM LODGING-HOUSE,
CERES AVE.

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

\$400—FOR SALE — SOME VERY CHOICE
pieces of close-in business property on M
Spring and Broadway. One of these can be
paid to interest investors. NOLAN & SMITH
225 W. Second.

FOR SALE—A LALE-GOOD CORNER BUSI-
ness lot on Fifth st. near Main, only
initially improved and paying good income.
The price is asked: only \$6500. NOLAN &
SMITH 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF BUSINESS
property on Second st., improved and bring
ing good income; price \$6500. NOLAN &
SMITH 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A PIECE OF SPRING
st. property that will stand investigation
and can be had for \$10,000. The price
can be had for \$10,000, or less if you
me quick if you want it. D. A. MEER
121 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOT BARGAIN IN BUSI-
ness lot: 50 ft. on First st., near San Pe-
dro. Call Mable, 231-1111, for details.

FOR SALE—**60 FEET ON WEST SIDE** Spring st., **only \$500 per foot**, if you bargain see this. **POINTDEXTER & COMPANY**, 1000 W. 11th St., **PLANT, 21** High st. Tel. 1400.

FOR SALE—**BUSINESS CARDS**, **11** thousand; **other printing** in **proportion** to **business**. **PLANT, 21** High st. Tel. 1400.

FOR SALE—**NICE CLEAN PIECE OF B**usiness property, **paying 9 per cent.** net. **1000** **W. 11th St.** Tel. 1400.

WILLER, 207 W. First st.

M
INING AND ASSAYING—

JOHNSON & WILHELM ASSAYERS—**11** millmen; **experimental tests made** by **or** **actual** **milling process**, by **Smith** **and** **Wilhelm** **assayers**, **11** millmen **and** **mills** **examined** **and** **advised**; **general** **agents** **for** **mining** **machinery**; **all** **work** **may** **be** **sent** **for** **estimate**. **11** **FOURTH ST.**, **Los Angeles, Cal.**

FOR SALE—**OR TRADE** **GOOD MIN**ing **complete** **plant** **and** **trucks**, **plenty** **cash**, **place** **time** **or** **trade**, **also** **dry** **goods**, **furnishing** **goods**, **plenty**

WM. T. SMITH & CO. GOLD AND SILVER
refiners and assayers, the largest and most
complete establishment in Southern California,
and 25 years experience back of it.
N. E. corner of Broadway and Main Sts.,
ASSAYERS AND GOLD AND SILVER
finers, mining experts and promoters. U.S.
patented price lists for gold and silver
in bars and coins. **LONERGAN & CAIRNS**,
127 W. First st.

MORGAN & CO. ASSAYERS AND REFINERS
of gold and silver bullion, assay and
selling metallurgist; mines examined
down to \$100 Wilcox Bldg., L. A.

FOR SALE—LARGE well-developed
mining claims, good prospects, water rights
and silver mines. **M. MACDONALD,**
1806 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles.

THE HEMETAL ASSAY OFFICE
Chemical Laboratory, 125 S. Main st.
R. A. PEREZ, manager.

F. D. LANTEMAR, DEPT. U. S. GEOLOGICAL
Surveyor; mines surveyed and patented
for patents. Room 8, PHILLIPS BLDG.

FOR SALE—5 STAMP MILL. H. K. RICHARDS,
SILL, room 420 Simmons Block.

VACY STEER CURES DANDRUFF—H
invigorated; cures and bunions rem
without pain. 107½ S. BROADWAY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A STERN BUSINESS WANTS RELIABLE party with \$400 to control business on Pacific coast; none other necessary. See 30
FOR SALE—\$300: WELL LOCATED CIGAR store good location; owner leaving for grocery. Established 6 years, for sale at a bargain. LERCH & CUBBISON, 208 Byrnes Block 29
FOR SALE—CLEAN, ATTRACTIVE STOCK of infants' goods, laces, emroideries, etc.; situation the best in Los Angeles; must be sold. Address P. box 81, TIMES OFFICE 5
FOR SALE—GROUP OF 5 DEVELOPED fine-milling gold mines; Inyo county; place of good location; near Court-Hall of INVENTIONS, 111 E 24 th St. 29
FOR SALE—\$75 WILL BUY GOOD BUSINESS with 1000 customers; cash paid well; established 24 years; it will pay you to investigate. Address 114 E 27th St. 29
FOR SALE—\$500 WILL BUY WELL-ESTAB- lished manufacturing business; over 20 years back East; fullest investigation solicited. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS FOR A live man; satisfactory location; owner takes \$2000 cash or real estate. C. A. SUMNER CO., 124 S Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—SPRING CIGAR AND LIGHT groceries, with living room; centrally located; cheap rent, at a bargain. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—THE BEST CHANCE IN THE city for small capital; 1/2 interest in real estate and insurance business, \$75. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—AT A CONVENIENT, GOOD location, store connected, stock, fixtures, horse, team, etc., in a growing town. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—FRUIT, CIGAR AND DRINK stand; fine location, cor. Broadway and P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—A REAL ESTATE BUSINESS having a large list of property for rent, sale and mortgage. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
WANTED—HAY, CORN OR OLIVE TREES in good locality; must be good property or inting claims in good locality. Address P. box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—POULTRY AND FISH MAR- ket; good locality; must be good property, price \$300; a bargain. HOYT & MYERS, 402 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—1/2 INTEREST IN GROCERY store; good locality; must be good property, price \$300; a bargain. HOYT & MYERS, 402 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—PARTY WITH \$2000 TO PURCHASE a business paying \$150 per month; owner obliged to go East. Address P. box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—BUSINESS CARDS \$1 PER thousand; other printing in proportion. P.A.CIFIC PRINTING PLANT, 217 New High Street, Tel. 1400. 29
TO LET—BAKERY, COMPLETE; BRICK oven, store fixtures, etc.; southwest; rent reasonable. 341 1/2 S. SPRING ST., rooms 1 and 2. 29
FOR SALE—HOME BAKERY, SMALL oven, good wagon and store; living room. Address P. box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—\$350 TAKES A NEAT MIL- linery and dressmaking business, with living rooms. Address P. box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 29
WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS OR STOCK of goods in trade mines or country place. Address P. box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE, \$200 month; cash; house and lot, horse, etc.; this city. Address P. box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—SMALL HOUSE, \$35; 3 YEARS' lease on lot; no rent on lot to pay; a snap for some poor man. Call at 307 PLEASANT ST. 29
FOR SALE—FRUITS, CIGARS AND CON- fectionery; fine location; living rooms; price \$200. HOYT & MYERS, 402 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—\$300 BUYS 1/2 INTEREST in business; good location; good property. Address P. box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—\$75: ESTABLISHED DOING a fine business; good location; good property. Address P. box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED, PAY- ing grocery business; owner leaving city; will sell very cheap. Apply 64 and Hope. 29
FOR SALE—\$200 WILL BUY STOCK AND cigars; fine location; good property. Address P. box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME CHOICE bargains in Calhoun Valley property, price \$1000. Address P. box 208, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—FINE CREAMERY BUSINESS, 1/2 interest; choice paying investment, \$400. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—FOR ANY CASH OFFER; I mean a restaurant business, good location. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—CHOICE FRUIT AND CIGAR store, close in, and is making money; \$450. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE, 42 ROOMS, richly furnished, close in; part cash; \$5000. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; a fine, legitimate, paying investment; \$2300. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—GENTEEL CANDY FACTORY, close in, good business, most of the year. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—A HAND LAUNDRY DOING a fine-paying business; sure bargain; \$450. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—SPRING-ST. CIGAR STAND, choice location and desirable lease; \$500. 29 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT MAN. Address P. box 94, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—GENUINE SNAP AT HAND- some restaurant business, most of the year. HALL OF INVENTIONS, 111 E. 24 th St. 29
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD paying house and sign painting business. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—BAKERY, WITH NEW OVEN; low price; small rent; good location. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—THE PINEST GENERAL MER- chandise cash store in California. Address P. box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—\$1000—AN ESTABLISHED business; good location; good property. HALL OF INVENTIONS, 111 E. 24 th St. 29
DAIRYMEN—THE SOUTHERN CALIFOR- NIA CREAMERY, the highest price paid for milk. Address P. box 208, TIMES OFFICE. 29
WANTED—PARTY WITH \$700 TO TAKE an interest in a good business. Address M. 29
FOR SALE—STATIONERY AND BOOK store, 6000 volumes; good reasons for selling. 315 S. MAIN ST. 29
FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND DELIC- ate food; living rooms; good business; big bargain; 322 S. HILL. 29
WANTED—A PARTNER IN HOTEL \$200 cash; good location; good property. W. REID, 126 W. First. 29
TO LEASE—SEVERAL FINE GOLD CLAIMS in good central locality. Address P. box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—FRUIT, CANDY AND CIGAR store; a bargain; must sell soon. Call 150 Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—A NICE MILLINERY AND dressmaking establishment. Call at 451 W. 7TH ST., city. 29
FOR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES NEAR TO a good farm line. J. ROBERTS, 138 S. Broadway. 29
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUSINESS changes. LERCH & CUBBISON, 208 Byrnes Block. 29
FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED CAR- riage shop. Address M. box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 29
FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FRUIT store. Call at 641 S. BROADWAY, Monday. 29
FOR SALE—GELICACY STORE WITH LIV- ing rooms; good location. 632 S. MAIN ST. 29
FOR SALE—\$150 BUYS DELICACY STORE with 1000 customers. 225 W. Second. 29
BUILDING LOANS IN QUANTITIES TO SUIIT. G. A. CHAPEN, 132 S. Broadway. 29
I SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS, 1 I. D. BARNARD, 117 1/2 S. Broadway. 29
FOR SALE—DRY GOODS AND NOTION business; fine location. 601 W. SIXTH ST. 29
FOR SALE—NICE CIGAR AND TOBACCO stand. 700 1/2 S. SPRING ST. 1
MISCELLANEOUS—
Unclassified.
FOR SALE—BUSINESS CARDS \$1 PER thousand; other printing in proportion. P.A.CIFIC PRINTING PLANT, 217 New High Street, Tel. 1400. 29

MONEY TO LOAN-

UNION LOAN COMPANY, EATIMON BLOCK on all kinds of collateral; **STIMSON MONEY**, car, third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral; **watches, diamonds, removal; low interest; money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies.** **CLARK**, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 91

THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

PICO HEIGHTS REPUBLICANS
TURNED OUT LAST NIGHT.The Recently Annexed District
Alive to the Value of Free Water
and Reform in Matters
Municipal—Speeches by the Candidates.

The recently annexed district now within the boundaries of the Fourth Ward of this city was visited by the candidates on Tuesday and Wednesday last night, and an enthusiastic meeting resulted. When President Giffin of the Fourth Ward Republican Club called the meeting to order K.O. T.M. Hall was well filled with voters and taxpayers whose interest in the all-absorbing topic of free water was manifested by the applause accorded every point made by Capt. Cressey, who discussed municipal ownership and free distribution of water as outlined by City Clerk Luckenbach, whose compilation of facts and figures Mr. Cressey used in elaborating his argument. Referring to the candidates on the city ticket, Mr. Cressey said that the voters the necessity of backing up the Mayor with a working force in the City Council which would guarantee the reforms proposed by the Republican party in their platform. He pointed to the fact that the question of the hour was free water and good government, economic and not free silver, and he urged that the hand of good-fellowship be extended to those Republicans who, from conviction, had differed with the rank and file of the party on questions of national finance. In matters municipal, reform and economy are the questions of paramount importance to the taxpayers and on its record made in the past the Republican party stands and appeals for votes for its candidates who are doubly pledged in these regards.

Julius H. Martin, when introduced, was enthusiastically received, and briefly outlined the question of municipal ownership and distribution of water. He made a strong appeal for D. P. Riley, candidate for City Council, on the general grounds that if elected he would be in position to carry out the propositions outlined in the Republican platform. Relative to the candidates for municipal office named on the general ticket, Mr. Martin testified to their ability and special fitness to fill efficiently the offices for which they had been honored with nomination. He outlined the importance of a capable city government in the various executive offices to that section of the Fourth Ward recently annexed. Improvements in the Pico Heights district would, under his administration, receive the attention their importance demanded.

Chairman Giffin, at the conclusion of Mr. Martin's remarks, made a neat little speech, in which he took occasion to pay an earnest compliment to Charles L. Wilde, candidate for City Clerk, whose efficiency had been fully demonstrated during the four years in which he has acted as chief deputy under Charles A. Luckenbach.

Mr. Giffin introduced Mr. Wilde, who briefly outlined the work which was demanded of a City Clerk who did his full duty. In seeking the office he only wanted a chance to demonstrate that he had not wasted the time which he had devoted mastering the details of the office.

He was generously applauded, and made way for John H. Dunn, candidate for Superintendent of Streets. Mr. Dunn consumed about five minutes' time of the meeting, and gave a brief outline of the reforms which he proposed to introduce in the street department. He favored good wages, which, in his experience, covering a period of fifteen years as an employer of labor, had convinced him invariably resulted in good work. He proposed to be Street Superintendent in fact, and would and could manage every detail of every department of the office.

Charles A. Luckenbach, as the representative of City Attorney Will E. Dunn, reviewed the legal work done by the incumbent City Clerk in the election, and whose record of thirty-five cases won and three lost in the Superior Courts of this county during the past two years was a record to be proud of. Mr. Dunn's review was a personal canvass, as is James M. Meredith, for whom Mr. Luckenbach made a strong appeal. He referred to the time in 1888 when Mr. Meredith traded himself away all day long for votes for the Republican candidates on the Republican county ticket, whose chances of election were, at the time, doubtful. Again in 1890, when defeated for the nomination for County Clerk by Trowbridge H. Ward, Jim Meredith, true to his record, his party and himself, had taken of his coat and worked late and early for the man who had defeated him on the floor of the Republican convention. His independence was of the brand that makes Republican victories, and he did not jeopardize the ticket in revenge for personal defeat.

John C. Stedman for John R. Gish, made an earnest appeal for the continuance in the office of City Tax Collector of the man whose record in the office had been such as to earn the respect and confidence of the party and of every business man in the city. Mr. Gish, like Messrs. Dunn and Meredith, was ill and unable to appear in person.

Capt. Cressey, in closing the meeting, spoke in response to a request, in reference to the ability of James M. Meredith to conduct the office of City Assessor. Mr. Cressey stated that seekers after votes for the Independent and Populist fusion candidates were industriously circulating the most outrageous slanders in reference to Mr. Meredith. He cited the case of a minister resident in the Fourth Ward whose residence in this county covered a period of less than three years, who had approached him with reference to Mr. Meredith, but who when pressed for an authority for the statements he was giving currency to, was forced to admit that he did not know Mr. Meredith, and was repeating hearsay testimony without a single fact to show as evidence. Mr. Meredith has lived in this county for years, and if he has an enemy for cause it is himself. As County Clerk of this county he managed the details in the office in a position of trust and confidence. He kept the books in his own hand and turned the cash over down to the last cent. No grand jury had been able to detect a flaw in his record. While Coroner his books were kept by the Coroner and not by deputy. D. W. Field, as Public Administrator, covering the period of six years while Mr. Meredith was Coroner, never had to call twice for an accounting of Jim Meredith's returns in matters relating to effects upon which administration was needed. The secret work which was being done to defeat Mr. Meredith, Capt. Cressey denounced as cowardly and unworthy of true or honest men, much less Republicans. T. E. Nichols, W. H. Hartwell and C. S. Compton were spoken for and made short talks in their own behalf.

Probably Killed by Indians.
Last Thursday men who were plowing at Crosswell Springs, near Lovejoy buttes, Antelope Valley, uncovered the skeleton of a man lying in a position indicating hasty and careless burial. An Indian arrow-point imbedded in the spine indicates that the man was killed by Indians.

TEACHERS' WEEK.

They Will Hold Daily Sessions—Interesting Programmes Arranged.
This is Teachers' week in Los Angeles. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the Teachers' Institute will be in session at the High School. The morning exercises of each day will be occupied by music, papers and discussions, upon themes of interest to all instructors. At the afternoon sessions the teachers of the different school divisions will meet in separate rooms and the specific work of each year will be discussed in detail.

Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock the Southern California Teachers' Association will convene at the Normal School for its sixth annual session, which will continue through the remainder of the week. Valuable papers will be read, and the gathering promises to be of unusual interest and importance.

A reception will be given to President Charles R. Skinner of Albany, N. Y., and other visitors, at the Chamber of Commerce Thursday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock. On Saturday afternoon an excursion has been planned to visit Mt. Lowe and Alpine Tavern. The members of the various committees of the association are as follows:

Executive—James A. Foshee, Los Angeles; Walter J. Bailey, San Diego; May the closing, E. B. Millard, Los Angeles; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino; Hugh J. Baldwin, Coronado; Lyman Gregory, Riverside; F. W. Bliss, Colton; Melville Dyer, Los Angeles; F. E. Perham, Santa Ana; C. Y. Roop, Santa Barbara.

Reception—J. B. Monlux, Emma R. Nelding, C. H. Chittelle, Mary E. Foy, R. S. Ashley, Los Angeles.

Introduction—Samuel T. Black, chairman, California; J. P. Greeley, Orange; E. B. Millard, San Bernardino; Dr. Lyman Gregory, Riverside; F. P. Davidson, San Diego; C. Y. Roop, Santa Barbara; May Henning, Ventura; Mrs. C. P. Bradford, Los Angeles; Mrs. Jennie Coleman, Pasadena. Kindergarten Exhibit—Julia Bruere, Grace Hutchins, Olga Dorn, Grace Barnes, Jessie McGraw, Los Angeles.

Music—Mrs. J. P. Rice, J. M. McPherson, Mrs. Mary E. Gordon, W. T. Skilling, Eleanor M. Joy, Los Angeles. Hotels—E. B. Millard, A. W. Plummer, G. H. Chittelle, Los Angeles.

Resolutions—P. W. Kauffman, Ventura; G. E. Thurmond, Santa Barbara; E. A. Rogers, Redlands; E. P. Cuddeback, San Diego; G. W. Weeks, Orange; Eugene Fuller, Riverside; J. H. Strine, Monrovia; C. L. Ennis, Los Angeles.

PERSONALS.

W. M. Darling of Boston is at the Westminster.

W. R. Andrews of New Orleans is staying at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. Bard of Ventura registered at the Hollenbeck last night.

Mrs. S. P. Stow is a Santa Barbara guest of the Westminster.

M. Barnes of Ventura registered at the Westminster last night.

S. T. Black registered at the Nadeau last night from Sacramento.

C. Palmer and wife are registered at the Hollenbeck last night.

W. H. Chelen and A. G. Neves are Boston guests of the Nadeau.

S. W. Dadds and wife are Topeka, Kan., guests of the Hollenbeck.

C. Palmer and wife are registered at the Nadeau from Bangor, Me.

L. Forchheimer and wife are registered at the Hollenbeck from Mobile, Ala.

Walter Crane of Detroit, with his niece and her maid, are at the Clarendon.

George A. Macomb and wife and Mrs. G. H. Clegg are Chicago guests of the Nadeau.

George D. Hack and wife registered at the Nadeau last night from San Francisco.

Fred F. J. Harper and wife of San Francisco are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Carron are Cleveland, O., tourists with apartments at the Nadeau.

T. Mason, wife and daughter are registered at the Westminster from Rockport, Ind.

Thomas Walston, wife, son and daughter are registered at the Hollenbeck from Minneapolis.

W. Hecht and wife, Miss Emma Hecht and A. M. Herman of Chicago have apartments at the Nadeau.

Chaplain Thompson, N. E. N. Mrs. Thompson and Miss Hughes of Vallejo are guests of the Westminster.

G. E. Frost and wife and Miss H. D. Rowland are Chicago tourists having apartments at the Westminster.

William Eaton Moore, the owner of one of the largest stock farms in Illinois, is a guest of the Hollenbeck.

Among the late arrivals at the California Hotel are Frank Wilson and wife of Butte, Mont., and W. F. Pardee and wife of Syracuse, N. Y.

J. J. Vorpe, Van Wert, O.; F. Webster and wife, Chicago; C. M. Wright, Spadra, E. H. Strobridge, Fillmore; C. H. Waterman and wife, Montana, are at the Hoffman House.

P. R. Irish and son, Chicago; Mrs. O. Armstrong, Fresno; F. E. Herman, Chicago; Dr. J. B. Bories, Sacramento; Rev. Lankham, Santa Cruz; Mrs. M. E. Barr, Minneapolis; F. J. Nicholson, St. Paul; Mrs. P. M. Johnson, San Diego are at the Hotel Ramona.

A. Middlekauff and family, Sioux City, Iowa; S. G. Goodrich and wife, Cherokee, Iowa; M. L. Carter, Seattle; M. Wainwright, Lexington, Ky.; H. C. Lyons and wife, Sturgeon, Mo.; Miss Ida Potson, Brooklyn; Eugene Mathison, W. E. Rapson, San Francisco, are registered at the Nadeau.

COLORED VOTERS' CLUB.

Organized to Promote Independence in Politics.

The new campaign club, recently organized among the colored citizens of Los Angeles, held an enthusiastic meeting last Thursday evening, at which about two hundred members were present.

The object of the club is to foster among the colored voters a spirit of intelligent independence in politics and to cultivate the principles of good citizenship. It aims to do away with the wholesale selling of colored votes by the so-called "black push," and its earnest effort will be made to arouse every colored voter to a sense of his individual responsibility.

Heretofore the "black push" has openly bargained in every campaign to deliver the colored vote, professing to be able to control it absolutely. This has been the means of "bleeding" candidates from both parties. To show off this business, and to end to this system of political blackmail is the chief purpose of the new organization. The movement is in the interest of good government and is an effort to elevate and dignify an important class of voters.

Another meeting is to be held next Tuesday evening at Panorma Hall, No. 23 South Broadway. The subject of the meeting will be the municipal ownership of the water supply.

Masonic Temple Dedication.
The Masonic Temple Association will throw open its new temple to its friends on Monday evening, when a general house-warming and grand ball will be given. The ball will be held in the hall on the first floor, in addition to the five other halls of the temple and banquet-room will be thrown open for inspection.

The opening on Monday night promises to be the finest affair in Masonic circles in this city.

A Short-lived Rebellion.
MONTEVIDEO (Uruguay), Nov. 23.—Dispatches received here from the interior report that most of the insurgents have been dispersed, and the rebellion is now believed to be at an end.

SCAMPERING PONIES.

WEST END RIDING CLUB RACES
AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

Speedy Horses and Good Riders—The Younger Set Turns Out in Force.
The Spectators on the Grand Stand—Ponies in the Field.

Many a regular horse owner, of the strictly professional variety, has attracted fewer spectators to Agricultural Park than did the half-bred and tournament of the West End Riding Club yesterday afternoon. The grand stand held a gay crowd, the boxes having been reserved for the girls of the Marlborough School, the Dix Society, the patronesses of the press, and the best seats for the sisters and the cousins and the aunts of the young riders. Down by the track was a long line of traps and carriages, and inside the field was seen the small boy in bulk, mounted on his little Shetland pony or hanging over the fence.

In spite of the chilly afternoon, which drove some of the guests away from the draughty grand stand before the closing of the races, the day was a success for the club. The young riders were well-managed by their young riders, and as much interest and enthusiasm was manifested over the result of each race as though there had been a half of money on it.

The grand stand was like a flower show with the gay hats and bouquets. Pretty children ran about, carefully watched by their nurses, and shrieked with delight when some lucky big brother cany in a so-so-yonty-pie dash, in which the comical scraps of rival ponies, and other boys gathered around the judges' stand and in the track, at the imminent risk of being bowled over by some restless pony.

Two little Shetlands were everywhere scampering about like little mice, and evidently impressed with the idea that they could clean out the field if they were given a little push. Their small riders did the best they could for them, and every pause in the regular programme of the races was filled in with a so-so-yonty-pie dash, in which the comical scraps of horseflesh trundled along as near like their grown-up relatives as they could, winning many a round of applause.

The horses entered for the races were fine saddle horses, and the time they made showed excellent speed and training. The West End Riding Club was organized in November, 1895, for the purpose of encouraging horseback riding in Los Angeles.

Its members are:

Willard Brotherton, Earl H. Knepper, Roy A. Droussard, J. E. Lee, J. Pierce Baldwin, Brent B. Neal, Harry E. Wood, Charles Ryan, H. H. Hammond, Merton Ryan, C. A. Apstein, Harvey E. Russell, Robert Campbell, Harry Robinson, Frank Donegan, N. S. Sterry, Harry Duffill, Edward Young, Burton J. Hall, Mervyn Howard, LeGrande Howell, Ernest Klokke, Robert Garret.

The officers whose good management has helped to make the club the success that it is, are: President, Harry Pierce Baldwin; vice-president, Harry Robinson; secretary, Earl H. Knepper; treasurer, Harry Hamilton Hammond.

The Committee on Arrangements yesterday included: H. H. Hammond, Harry Duffill, Willard Brotherton, Earl Knepper, Harry E. Wood.

The managers of the races were: H. Duffill, H. H. Hammond and Thomas R. Lee and Brent B. Neal as marshals, Ed Smith as starter, and Ed Ryan as timer. The judges were: J. C. Cilne, Willard Stimson and Charles Duffell.

Mrs. R. H. Howell, Mrs. Bonifilio, Miss Frances Wills, Mrs. Mark B. Lewis, Mrs. Thomas B. Clark, Miss Ryan Banning and Mrs. Donegan countenanced the race by acting as patronesses and lending the encouragement of applause to the boys.

This was the second regular race, the first being held last spring, for the purpose of discovering the fastest horse in the club. Joe Hooker, Jr., owned by W. C. Butler, won the race, the honors then, but did not run yesterday.

In the first race, one furlong, all classes, Nooray, owned and ridden by Frank Donegan, won in first time, 0:25.34. Antivolo, owned and ridden by Burton J. Hall, came in second.

The second race was for class one, two furlongs. Betty, owned and ridden by Roy A. Howard, was the winner; time 0:28. Major, owned and ridden by Burton J. Hall, being second.

Class three, one and one-half furlongs, was won by Antivolo, Burton J. Hall's horse; time 0:27.

The race of four furlongs, for all classes, was won by Fanchon, owned and ridden by Frank Donegan; time 0:24.44. San Gabriel, owned and ridden by Charles Ryan, was second.

The race for class two, two furlongs, was won by Antivolo, Burton J. Hall's horse; time 0:27.

Last of all came a second race of two furlongs, for class three, which was won by Johnnie Wood, owned and ridden by Merton Ryan; time 0:25.4.

Between two of the races, Willard Brotherton, mounted on his pretty horse, Chief, entertained the spectators with some well-executed feats of fancy riding, and was heartily applauded from the grand stand.

The club intends to have a race meet every four months, and will do its utmost to encourage the noble art of horsemanship among Los Angeles boys and young men.

SNEAK-THIEF CAPTURED.

His Fondness for Other People's Clothing Leads to Trouble.

A tall, slender young fellow, blessed with the somewhat aristocratic name of Clarence Remington, whose fondness for other people's clothing has led him to overstep the bounds of propriety in getting the goods, is now behind the bars in the City Jail, placed there yesterday by Detective Goodman.

Remington has been a waiter in different restaurants of the city, and served thirty days in a petty-larceny conviction last January. He left the city when he was released, but returned about six weeks ago, and has since come to the police of clothing store and from lodging-houses, and Remington was suspected of the thefts. He shifted his residence from one place to another, and invariably left behind him a trail of petty larceny.

Detective Goodman set a watch on his movements, and he was discovered yesterday morning with the goods in his possession at the Occidental lodging-house on North Main street. Remington at first stoutly denied the charges against him, and then agreed to confess, if no prosecution would follow the confession. He was told by the detective that it was immaterial whether he confessed or not, as there was sufficient evidence collected to insure his conviction. If the prior conviction of last January is produced against him at the trial it is probable that a trip to San Quentin will be the young thief's portion.

A Berlin cablegram says the failure of Otto Heyman, a grain merchant, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at over 2,000,000 marks.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

At Christ Church this morning there will be a special military service, at which will be present Brig.-Gen. C. F. A. Last and staff, First Brigade; Col. John R. Berry and staff, Seventh Regiment, N.O.C., and three companies of the regiment and troop of cavalry. The Seventh Regiment Band, George Cann director, will play the opening voluntary, by R. Shumann, "Reclatative and Prayer," from "Mosses" (Russian); "Majestic Harmonies" (R. Wagner).

The choir, under Prof. Martens, will sing "Gloria in Excelsis," from "Twelfth Mass" (W. A. Mozart); "Festival Te Deum, No. 7" (Dudley Buck); "Jubilate Deo," for soprano solo and chorus (Theo Martens); offertory anthem, "Praise Ye the Father" (Gounod).

At the evening service the programme will include "Magnificat" (Turle); "Nunc Dimittis" (Monk); anthem, "Jesus, Savior of My Soul" (A. Rubinstein); offertory, "My Redeemer and My Lord" (D. Buck), solo by Mrs. Parson.

At St. Vincent's Church this morning the choir will render Weber's "Mass in G." Before the sermon, Gloria's beautiful solo "Veni Creator," will be sung by Miss. Rubo. Miss. Rubo will sing the offertory number, "Sancta Maria" (Faure).

At St. John's Episcopal Church the music today will include "Vente" (Tallie); "Nunc Dimittis" (Carnell); "Benedictus" (Morgan). At evening Tallie's choral service, according to the use of the Cathedral, "Nunc Dimittis" (Carnell); "Nunc Dimittis" (Fulton).

Edwin H. Clark will give a violin recital Monday evening, December 7, at the Southern California music rooms on Third street. Mrs. R. H. Hammond, Mrs. Minnie Grace Owens and Miss Eva Ellsworth will assist.

A concert will be given Wednesday evening at the direction of A. J. Stamm. Señora I. M. de Gallardo, soprano, and Arnold Kraus, violin, will assist.

Medical Society Convention.
The eighteenth regular semi-annual meeting of the Southern California Medical Society will be held at the Westminster Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The members will be called to order at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the usual reports will be read. At the subsequent sessions, papers will be read upon a variety of medical subjects by members of the society.

STOP AND look in at 321 South Spring St.

...BURGER...

CUT-RATE JEWELER.

New store, new stock with new prices. We have a lot of gold and silver jewelry, watches, etc., at cut-rate prices. We are going to sell CHEAPER, the most attractive and popular jewelry store in the city. Just what you want, the most for your money. We want to start the new store with a boom and offer tomorrow, Monday, a special sale.

Missie's Solid Gold Rings, set with a genuine Australian Opal, worth \$2.00. For \$1.00.

Gents' extra fine Gold-Plated Watch Chains, worth \$1.00. For 50c.

Rogers & Bros.' Triple-Plated, 12 dwt. Dinner Knives or Forks. At \$1.40 set.

Rogers & Bros.' At Teaspoons. At 95c set.

Four Piece Quadruple Silver-Plated Tea Set, 1 Sugar, 1 Creamer and 1 Spoonholder, the complete outfit, worth \$8. At \$4.50.

5-bottle Silver-Plated Castors. At \$1.00.

Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoons, with Los Angeles engraved on the bowl. At 50c.

Ladies' Chatelaine Watches, sterling silver or oxidized cases, stem wind and set, worth \$7.00. At \$3.95.

Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets, large or small links, worth \$2.50. At 95c.

Come and see our \$4.00 Genuine Diamond Rings. They are extraordinary values. To wind up our Bargain List we will sell 100 solid gold rings, set with a Ruby or Emerald doublet, for 95c.

Now remember the place, 321 S. Spring St. Opp. Owl Drug Store.

That Boy of Yours

Will come out all right if you start him right. Don't let him have an account; persuade him to trade at a cash store and pay cash for his ties, collars, etc. He'll thank you for it later on in life. Ours is a spot-cash store. We claim to be able to sell you goods a little cheaper than most dealers. We please hundreds of the best people. We think we can please you. Your money back if your goods don't turn out right.

Silverwood, The Haberdasher, 124 S. Spring St.

Handkerchief Headquarters.

Hints for
Holiday
Presents.Ville de
Pioneer Broadway
Dry Goods
House.Paris,
Potomac Block,
221-223 South
Broadway.In
Handker-
chiefs.

Nearly five hundred styles have been gathered for the holiday season just ahead; your every Handkerchief need is met and every Handkerchief is fairly priced; especial attention is called to the following remarkable values.

Feather Boas.

Kid Gloves.

Mufflers.

Umbrellas.

Silk Waist.

Fans.

Sofa Cushions.

Jackets.

Warm Blankets.

Fancy Hosiery.

Purses.

Perfumes.

Lace Scarfs.

Pattern Dresses.

Japanese Rugs.

OUR ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Rich, Appropriate and Serviceable

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Occurs Monday, Nov. 30.

A most cordial invitation is extended to all to visit the Store.

Each department replete with exquisite Novelties, carefully bought and marked at prices every thoughtful person should take advantage of.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS.

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena. Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Telephone Main 893.

It's Easy

To find excuses for putting off the taking of the Keeley Treatment, the ONLY proven cure for drunkenness, morphine and all other narcotic diseases. You may have a dozen reasons for deferring it—lack of time, fear of its results, and what not. The Keeley Treatment can be taken without the least inconvenience. You don't have to lose an hour. As to its results, ask any of the thousands who have taken it. They will tell you that it is your duty.

To Take It.

The Keeley Institute.
Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts.
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Overcoat Making
Phenomenal...

BEAVERS, KERSEYS, MELTONS, COVERTS.

The most perfect assortment ever exhibited in any high-class tailoring establishment and \$20.00. Suits, too, in some 50 different styles, stripes, checks and overplaids. Just such suits as no other tailor could make under \$25.00 and make them right. They speak for themselves. Besides I keep all the clothes I make in repair one year free.

Suits to Your
Special Measure

\$20.

104 So. Spring St.

B. GORDAN, The Tailor.



Messrs. Lissner & Co. desire to mention that their usually large stock of rings has been so augmented, in anticipation of the coming holiday demands that they can confidently claim to show a most varied and enticing collection. Ladies are invited to call and decide on their preferences. x x x x x

235 S. Spring Street,
Los Angeles.
Broadway & 13th St., Oakland.

BONDS FOR SALE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, City Clerk of Anaheim, will receive bids for the purchase of \$10,000 Municipal Bonds of the City of Anaheim, dated December 1, 1906, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable semi-annually. Bids will be opened at 8 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, December 1, 1906, at his office in the new City Hall building. A certified check for \$100 must accompany each and every bid. The bidder reserves the right to reject any and all bids. M. NEBELUNG, Clerk of the City of Anaheim.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE

(The Finest Quality to the Cheapest Grade.)

Carpets,
Mattings,
Draperies.

Of Every Description.

One Grand Sweeping Reduction in Price...

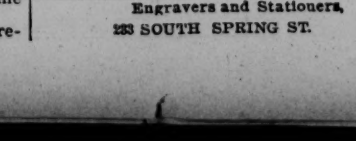
We have the goods—We have facilities for doing business on small margins—Hereafter our store will be one grand

...Emporium of Bargains...

Don't forget our location, it will pay you to walk over to Main Street.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FURNITURE CO.

326



Engravers and Stationers,
223 SOUTH SPRING ST.

LINDLEY'S HIRING MAN

HENRY PALMER WAS THE ASSUMED NAME OF H. R. KNAPP.

Santa Monica's Factional Politics Very Much Mixed by the Emancipatory Sent by the Bosslet.

DIRTY WORK HIS SPECIALTY.

HIS AFFIDAVIT BELIEVED TO BE A BLACKMAIL SCHEME.

Record of the "Push" Politician Revealed in Detective's Report. The Bosslet's Lieutenant Fled to Evade Arrest.

The publication of the information submitted to the grand jury by the Reform League of Santa Monica, in the substance of a long affidavit made by one Henry Palmer, charging all sorts of political skulduggery to prominent citizens of Santa Monica, has brought out further revelations of the character of men employed by Bosslet Lindley to do his shady political work.

Harry Palmer, "Lindley-push" man, mercenary heeler, betrayer of confidence and affidavit-maker for the Bosslet, turns out to be no other than the unrepentant Henry R. Knapp sailing under the name of Palmer.

Since he made his affidavit, he has sailed so fast and so far that the stern-chase given by the Sheriff and by detectives has been unsuccessful, and he is now huddled down below their horizon.

Knapp, alias Palmer, appears to have been one of the Bosslet's confidential men, and he was peculiarly fitted to do the sort of work required by the Bosslet, for he was a man of principles, no scruples and not even the minor virtue of "staying bought."

Among thieves he was without honor, for he sold out and betrayed all who employed him.

Behind all the revelations made to the grand jury and doubtless much that was revealed was purely imaginary—there is the history of Santa Monica's factional fight which involves not only the politics of the town, but the business affairs of leading men.

But that is another story, and is only indirectly connected with Lindley's hired man, Knapp. It is asserted by the Jones faction that its purpose was to do nothing in the way of the Bosslet's faction, but to send down a good man to make investigations into the doings of the other side.

Lindley sent Knapp to Santa Monica, to be applied the methods of the Los Angeles push to a scheme for blackmailing the people who employed him. His bill for services was \$500, and he was paid for his work.

new of the Union Pacific Railroad, who was a companion and fellow-worker with Knapp on the Erie system. Vice versa, Knapp was talking about Knapp, saying if he could not say anything good of a man he did not want to say anything bad, so that in regard to Knapp's treatment of him personally he would remain silent, but in a general way he would say that Knapp was a dangerous character, being a close-knit sneak, who would sell out his best friend, and also he is a thorough liar.

I next called upon T. T. Williams, business manager of the Examiner, to tell me that he looked upon Knapp as a thoroughly bad character; that is, from his experience with him, he would not trust him on any proposition. Williams said, in explaining Knapp's connection with the Examiner throughout the State as a solicitor, that he was furnished with a ticket for transportation for that purpose, the ticket being paid for by the Examiner; but instead of using the ticket, as intended, for the benefit of the Examiner, Knapp used it for his own purpose, actually making the Examiner pay for doing the railroad's dirty work.

This Mr. Williams said, is the kind of a man Knapp is, he is thoroughly unreliable.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1896. "Today in Santa Monica," continuing in the above matter, in the Examiner of Tuesday, December 10, 1895, appears the following article head lines: "O'Connell Missing Man, Mysterious and Mysterious Disappearance of All H. R. Knapp, Knapp, Publisher of the 'Push' and 'Bosslet' in Santa Monica, Did Not Drink, and Yet His Absence is Unexplained. The Finding of His Pocket-book and Bank-book Adds to the Mystery."

"In the Examiner of December 11, 1895, appears the following article head lines: 'Missing Henry Knapp, His Absence Thought to be Due to Financial Troubles. His Office Has Been Attached. Several Unpaid Bills. He Was Robbed and Ran Away from His Home in New Jersey from Where He Has Been Divorced. Charges Were Said to Have Left Him With Head Trouble.'"

"In the Examiner of Sunday, December 22, 1895, appears the following headline: 'Lost Knapp Is Found. He Turns Up in Portland, Or., With an Unpleasant Mind. How He Got There He Doesn't Know. Two Lively Harassments. One Is That He Murdered Dr. Dancona, and the Other That He Was Robbed and Ran Away from His Home in New Jersey from Where He Has Been Divorced. Charges Were Said to Have Left Him With Head Trouble.'"

"During the time that the articles appear in the newspaper, Knapp was located at No. 506 Battery street, this city, as a publisher of art works and photographs, and resided at No. 2331 Broadway street, New York city. That Knapp arrived in San Francisco with his wife in May, and commenced business in August. His description was given by the police as follows: Five feet, seven and one-half, 37 years of age, but looked young for his years; reddish brown hair, blue eyes, prominent nose, rather thin features.

"He was at the time of Knapp's disappearance, I was engaged to search for him, and finally located him in Portland, Or., and had him brought back here in charge of one of the detectives. Mrs. Knapp informed me that he had squandered two or three thousand dollars of her money, and had taken some jewelry and diamonds belonging to her and had pawned them. She was under the impression that he had lost the money and jewelry in gambling.

"Some time in 1890, one Capt. Henry Davis, then in the employ of the government, came to the effect that Knapp was in Albany, N. Y., and engaged in business with his father-in-law, had forged the name of his father-in-law to a check for \$300, for which crime he served a two years' imprisonment in Auburn, N. Y.

SOCIETY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

is visiting her many friends in Redlands, where she formerly resided. Miss Evelyn Boley spent Thanksgiving day with her parents in Redlands. Fred Kline has arrived from Addison, Mich., and will spend the winter with his brother, William Kline.

The reception tendered John L. Spears, the new secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., and his wife, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, was greatly interfered with by the rain. The few who braved the elements had a very enjoyable time. Refreshments were served by the ladies' auxiliary, and a brief programme was presented.

Dr. D. S. Stillmans and son left Friday morning for Chicago, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Haight spent a portion of last week with friends in Riverside.

A number of friends of Jay D. Clark gave him a surprise on Wednesday evening, in honor of his birthday. A delightful evening was spent. Mr. Clark was presented with an elegant teacher's Bible.

Clarence Husted is up from Los Angeles visiting his friends here. Mrs. C. L. Clocked has returned from a visit to Nora, Ill.

Mrs. Joseph Ogden is visiting friends in Pasadena. Mrs. S. F. Bernardino, Mrs. J. F. Magallon left Monday for El Paso, Tex.

Mr. H. Ellis left Tuesday for Austin, Tex. Mrs. J. H. McKee and daughter left Tuesday for Rochester, Minn.

W. N. Sheldon of Los Angeles spent part of last week in town. Miss Emma Morgan came up from the Normal school, and will spend Thanksgiving day at her home.

Benjamin Mossman and the Misses Gertrude and Maude Mossman, father and niece, are visiting in the city.

Mrs. B. Mott of Los Angeles visited friends in town last week. Mrs. B. Harrison has returned from a visit to eastern friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Goddard and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hubbard gave a very enjoyable reception in the City Hall on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Burrill, which was attended by a large number of people.

Thanksgiving day was spent by a number of young people in interesting games of lawn tennis. Among the players were Mrs. G. A. Burrill, Miss Lawson, Miss Helen Petrie, Miss Stella Fording, G. A. Burrill, S. M. Goddard, Sam Burrill, and two others.

A pleasant social was given by the Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian Church Thanksgiving evening. The parlors were decorated with flowers.

CLEARWATER. Thanksgiving day was celebrated at Clearwater in a very novel and yet pleasant way. The citizens of the community united in serving dinner, which consisted of toothsome viands prepared by the time of the effect to the true picnic style. There were Thanksgiving turkeys, pumpkin and mince pies and cake galore. The afternoon was devoted to country sports, including racing, foot-racing, etc. The day was closed with a dance in the evening at the Town Hall. The music was furnished by Gardner's Orchestra of Los Angeles.

(RAILROAD RECORD.) THE GULF ROAD. It is to be Taken Out of the Denver says Receiver Trumbull from the Gulf Railroad admitted yesterday that the purpose of the visit of Gen. Granville M. Dodge to Colorado was to look over the entire system with a view to preparing at once to take the western lines of the Gulf system out of the hands of the court.

The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, the Cheyenne and Northern, the Denver and Pacific, the Denver and Fort Worth, and the Colorado Central railroads will join in one compact system. It is said to be an open secret in railroad circles that Gen. Dodge and other large holders of Union Pacific stock and bonds have given up all hope of passing the Union Pacific's funding bill. The Union Pacific, with its immense debt, will be thrown on the hands of the government, and all of the branches are now fighting for separate corporate existence.

Complete assurance of the Gulf system from Union Pacific means a great deal to Colorado in the development of trade via Galveston and other southern ports. With desirable rates of transportation via the Gulf Colorado products will be able to find a market in New York and even Europe, and Denver and the West will be able to compete as manufacturing centers with the middle West.

A Big Cut

In Blankets, Quilts and House-Furnishing Goods. It will pay you to examine these goods during this week. A dollar saved is a dollar made in these hard times.

Black satin, a rich handsome lustrous extra fine cloth, regular 35c; our price during this sale 25c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Black Brocade Novelty Silk in small, medium and large widths, regular 45c; our price during this sale 35c.

Our Tremendous Two-Weeks' Price-Cutting Sale

Was the Greatest Success Ever Achieved in Los Angeles.

Such big crowds attended each day during the past week that it was impossible to wait upon all who desired to purchase, although we several times increased our force of clerks. Appreciating the favor with which our sale has met, we will this coming week endeavor to afford every facility for our customers to be waited upon, and shall offer additional bargains in every department. We quote a few of our cut prices and there are thousands of others for which we cannot find space here. If you want to save money, call on us during this coming week.

- Art Denim, full 36 inches wide, in latest designs, with the plain to match, in navy blue, green and mandarin; regular price 30c; our price during this sale, 20c.
- Silkoline, large floral designs, in different colorings, full 36 inches wide, dark blue, green and mandarin; regular price 30c; our price during this sale, 20c.
- Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace, very pretty designs, good width, 36 yards in a pair, regular price 75c; our price during this week, pair 15c.
- Ladies' Hosiery, black fleece lined, patent heels, full regular size, regular price 15c; our price during this sale, 10c.
- Children's Ribbed Hose, made of Egyptian cotton, sizes from 8 to 14, regular price 10c; during the sale will close out at, pair 4c.
- Ladies' Corsets, the La Mode, a corset made especially for our trade, comes out in gray with black bands and 1 inch lace, double ribbed, regular price 75c; sale price, 40c.
- H. G. Corset, extra long waist, with double reinforced back and front made of the best material, in gray and black, regular price \$1.15. Our sale price, 74c.
- Ladies' Handkerchiefs, pure India Linen, broad edge, with a handsome embroidered design, regular price 30c; our price during this sale, 19c.
- Ladies' Vests, camel's hair, extra heavy, winter weight, silk band in front, pearl buttons, elastic ribbed bottoms. Regular price 35c; our price during this sale, 25c.
- Children's Vests, all wool, mottled cardinal and gold, trimmed with silk ribbon and pearl buttons, sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Immortal Boy

Next Security Savings Bank Corner Main and 2nd Sts.

Shoes you Want

- Box Calf, the New Leather, that keeps out water and all cold weather.
- Ladies' Box Calf, lace, new round toe \$5.00
- Box Calf, lace, English style \$4.00
- Tan Willow Calf, English style \$4.00
- Ladies' and Children's Felt Keep Shoes Your Feet Warm
- Box Calf, English style \$5.00
- Tan Calf, English style \$5.00
- Tan Calf, Bala \$3.50
- Winter weights

CITY OF LONDON

213 S. BROADWAY—Tel. Red 1594.

This week we shall offer special inducements in our

Blanket Department

- 10-4 Heavy Wool Blankets, white or gray, pair \$2.50
- 10-4 California Blankets, soft pure wool, pair \$3.50
- 11-4 Special 6-lb all-wool Marysville Blankets \$5.85

We also keep a full line of Cotton Blankets for children's beds, very nice to use for sheets these cold nights. An inspection of this department will prove to you that we are just as strong on Blankets as you all know we have ever been on

Lace Curtains

CLINE BROS. Cash Grocers 142-144 N. SPRING ST. Sell good groceries for less money than any other store. Try them.

The Surprise Millinery Wholesale and Retail, 242 South Spring St.

Every Hour, Every Day, Every Week,

Our cut-rate prices are in force. Here's an immense stock—everything in the drug line.

<p>Laxative Bromo Cathartic.....15c Eagle Condensed Milk.....10c Scott's Emulsion.....50c Joy's Sarsaparil.....60c Hood's Sarsaparil.....60c Filla.....60c Williams' Pink Pills.....35c Hall's Catarrh Cure.....25c Ward Oil.....35c</p> <p>Beef, Iron and Wine Fellow's Syrup.....\$1.00 Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....75c Alcock's Pina-ters.....10c Belladonna Pina-ters.....3 for 25c Ayer's or Carter's Pina-ters.....10c Piso Cough Cure.....30c Tip Top Cough Syrup.....40c Castoria.....25c</p> <p>Cod Liver Oil Warner's Safe Cure.....85c No-To-Bac.....75c Duffy's Malt.....75c Quinine, 1 oz.....50c Quinine Pills, 100.....30c Mustard Pina-ters, 10 leaves.....25c Glover's Dog Remedies at Cut Rates.</p> <p>Pinkham's Compound For a Fav. Pre-scription.....75c Malted Milk.....85c Mellin's Food.....55c Cuticura Soap.....15c 4-11 Soap, 2 for 25c Buttermilk Soap, 1 box.....10c</p> <p>Fine Prescription Work a Specialty, at Eastern Prices. It saves you 25 per cent.</p>	<p>Manicure Goods. A complete line. Fine Scissors for.....50c Fine Buffers for.....35c Fine Files for.....25c A complete set in celluloid case.....\$1.50</p> <p>Toilet Sets. In Beautiful Celluloid Cases, \$2.50 to \$10.00. In Plain Cases, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, in Celluloid, \$1.25 up. The same with Inlaid Pearl Top for \$2.00. Handsome Celluloid Work Boxes 75c up. Celluloid Cut and Collar Boxes \$1.50 up. Fine Grained Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes \$1.25 up.</p> <p>Mirrors In Leather, Celluloid, Rose-wood, Olive and Bird's-Eye Maple. Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes. Flasks with leather cover, 7 7/8 to \$3.50 Puff Boxes and Soap Boxes. Cut Glass Bottles, 25c to \$5.00. Perfumes, Sachet Powders, 250 styles Perfume Atomizers, 25c to \$5.00. Headquarters for Holiday Novelties, All at Cut Rates.</p>	<p>Pinaud's Sachet Powders. 25c per ounce.</p> <p>Chest Protectors. a complete line, 25c to \$3.00.</p> <p>Hot Water Bottles. 2 quart.....45c 3 quart.....50c 4 quart.....55c</p> <p>Fountain Syringes 2 quart.....45c 3 quart.....50c 4 quart.....55c</p> <p>Magic Throat Atomizer. No. 23, \$1.25.</p> <p>A Good Throat Atomizer. 50c</p> <p>SPECIAL! 1 Pound Hurd's Best Linen Paper.....25c</p> <p>Bicycle Playing Cards. 25c pack.....15c</p> <p>Columbia Whist Cards. 40c pack.....25c</p> <p>Trophy Whist Cards. 75c pack.....50c</p> <p>Chamois Skins 10c to.....\$1.00</p> <p>Glycerine, 1 pint. 50c</p> <p>Hunter's Club. 75c</p> <p>Show's Pure Malt. \$1</p> <p>Duffy's Pure Malt. 75c</p>
---	--	---

THOMAS DRUG CO.

Cut-Rate Druggists,
Corner Spring and Temple Streets.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

....DRY GOODS....

Special Offerings in our Silk Dept.

We have just received a lot of Silks that our Eastern buyer has purchased for us at about half their real value, and we propose to give our customers an opportunity to buy them at a price far below anything ever offered for this grade of goods.

Black Brocaded Gros-Grain Silks, patterns all first-class, per yard.....	50c
Fancy Printed Taffetas, good line of colors, per yard.....	50c
Fancy Striped Taffetas, dark and medium colors, all good styles, per yard.....	59c
A line of Brocaded and Striped Taffetas, beautiful designs for evening wear, per yard.....	79c

We Solicit Your Inspection of these Bargains.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

TELEPHONE 259. 171-173 N. Spring St.

PRICES TELL AT

Allen's Furniture Closing-out Sale.

332 and 334 South Spring St.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FURNITURE

Carpets....

337-339-341

South Spring St.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

THE LAND OF SUGAR.

A VISIT TO LOUISIANA'S BIGGEST PLANTATION AND ITS IMMENSE SUGAR REFINERY.

The Story of Leon Godchaux, the Sugar King, Who Began Life as a Peddler, and Who Now Can Count His Wealth by the Millions—All About How Sugar Cane Is Grown, Cut and Ground and Prepared for Our Tables.

Rivers of Sweetness, Oceans of Syrup and Taffy for Millions—Where Molasses Sells at One Cent a Gallon and Sugar at Four Cents a Pound—The Changes Being Made in Sugar-making and the Prospects for the Future.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GODCHAUX PLANTATION, RACELAND (La.) Nov. 25.
I WRITE this letter on the biggest sugar plantation of the South. Surrounding me are miles of sugar cane. I can stand in the fields and see nothing but sugar, sugar, sugar, as far as my eyes can reach. I am on the chief sugar plantation of Leon Godchaux, and Godchaux is the sugar king of the South. He has more sugar land than any other man in Louisiana. He owns 2700 acres here and he has eleven other big plantations, aggregating in all more than thirty thousand acres, of which fully 10,000 acres are now in cane. It takes something like one thousand men to run this plantation, and his army of employees all told is greater than that of Xenophon when he made his famous retreat. Leon Godchaux lives in New Orleans. He is now worth many mil-

lions extend for hundreds of miles to the westward. It is hard without seeing it to appreciate the beauties of a big field of sugar cane. The stalks are of the greenest green. They grow ten feet and upward in height, and as you look at them from the car windows they are a solid mass of green. You may have seen fields of Indian corn. A sugar plantation is not unlike them, save that the crop is greener and more luxuriant. You ride for a long distance through fields of this kind, the car track being walled, as it were, with green save where here and there wide roads cut their way through the fields. Now and then you see the smoke of a great sugar factory streaming out against the blue sky, and between the plantations you pass woods loaded down with Spanish moss. Some of the forests carry such masses of this moss that the trees have died from the weight. The moss hangs from the branches, it wraps itself about the limbs, it covers the trunks, and clothes



"SUCKING THE JUICE OF THE SUGAR CANE GREEN."

lions of dollars. He came to Louisiana when he was a boy of 17, with a peddler's pack upon his back, and he sold goods on many of the rich plantations which he now owns. This was in the days before the war, when the planters had their negroes and money was squandered like water. The madams and misses bought of the French peddler, never dreaming that the day would come when he could buy them out. It did come, however. He saved his money, made good investments, finally established a big dry-goods store in New Orleans, and he now has the largest establishment of this kind south of Mason and Dixon's line. He has interests of many kinds. He owns stocks, bonds and has gold galore. His income from sugar alone has in the past been enormous. During a single year he received, I am told, more than \$500,000 from the government in bounties alone; and in the year of 1894-5, last year he produced more than 27,000,000 pounds of white sugar and turned out enough molasses, I venture to float an ocean steamer. Today Mr. Godchaux is a man of over 70, but he shows the same care in his business that he did when he was a peddler, and his plantations are as well managed as any in the world. They have the most costly machinery. There are

the dead trees, as it were, in shrouds of oxidized silver.

THE COST OF A SUGAR PLANTATION.

It was from a forest like this that Leon Godchaux made his big sugar plantation. The trees were hundreds of years old, and they stood in a swamp. He bought the land for a song, but it cost him, I am told, something like \$27 an acre to clear it. He had first to get out the trees and then to drain the land by running great canals through it. Some of these canals are thirty feet wide and almost a river of water passes through them. The canals have high banks or levees to keep back the water during the tropical rains. After draining the stumps were blown out with dynamite and then the land was plowed and retrained.

HOW SUGAR CANE IS RAISED.

It takes a great deal of work to produce a spoonful of sugar. I had this forced upon me during my trip over the plantation. An intelligent creole was sent with me and we drove behind one of Mr. Godchaux's fast horses. We rode for miles between fields of cane which was ready for cutting, and stopped for a time where the land was being planted for the next year's crop.

on the plantation. They sleep in cabins, a number of them lying on the floor and getting their rest as best they can. The hours are from daylight until dark, and there are few stops. At the same time that the cane is cut great carts, drawn by three mules, are driven into the field. Another gang of laborers throw the cane into them and it is carried off to the railroad track, which runs through all parts of the plantation. Here the cane is hoisted into the cars by means of a pulley, a whole cart load being put into the cars at one time. When a train load is ready the engine carries it to the refinery and it is turned into sugar.

WHERE WE GET OUR SUGAR.

I spent some time in watching the processes of making sugar from cane. Nearly all the sugar made in the United States comes from cane, and about half the sugar used in the world is of this nature. Within the past few years a vast amount of sugar has been manufactured out of beets in different parts of Europe and the United States. The most of our sugar, however, until lately came from cane. The product now amounts to almost 3,000,000 tons a year, and of this fully 250,000 tons are produced in the United States. In



GATHERING SUGAR CANE.

twelve miles of railroad upon this plantation where I am writing and a little steam engine hauls the cane from the fields to the great refinery, which squeezes out the juice and turns it into sugar. Mr. Godchaux has refineries connected with nearly all of his plantations, and, as his son told me, he can make his product as cheaply as any one in the world.

LOUISIANA SUGAR FARMS.
Louisiana could easily supply the sugar for the United States. It has vast areas of sugar land which are not yet filled. I rode through half a dozen plantations in coming here from New Orleans, and I am told that the planta-

Sugar cane is not grown from seed, the stalks themselves are planted, and out of every joint of the cane sprouts up a new stalk. The land must first be carefully plowed and great furrows are run at a distance of seven feet apart from one side of the field to the other. Then stalks of fresh sugar cane with their tops cut off are laid horizontally three side by side in the furrows, the pieces overlapping each other until each furrow has, as it were, three long pipes of cane running from one end of it to the other. Then the soil is thrown over these pipes with the plow. This is done in the fall. In the spring all but one inch of the earth

is scraped off, and under the warm sun the little green sprouts shoot out of the ground, making long ribbons of green. It is here, against the black field. They grow rapidly and from time to time the dirt is thrown up to them. By August the plants are six feet in height. They grow on until the middle of October, when they are ready to be cut and taken to the refinery for the making of sugar. Some time before the cane is planted in the spring, but the method of growing it is much the same, the new cane in all cases sprouting from the knots of the old. It takes an army of laborers to raise sugar cane, and the harvesting it entails so much work that all the negroes from miles about are called into the service of the planters.

GANGS OF CANE-CUTTERS.

During my stay here hundreds of men have been cutting cane. They work in gangs under overseers. From thirty to forty men and women are in each gang. Each hand carries a great flat knife, about as long as a butcher's cleaver. It has a hook on the end and a saw on the back. The cane as it stands in the field is from eight to fifteen feet high. The pieces which are carried to the sugar mill are not more than five feet in length. The stalks must be trimmed of their leaves. They must be cut off at the top and must be chopped off close to the ground, as the best of the sugar water is found in the lower part of the stalk. It is wonderful how quick the cutters do their work. As they stand in the fields they face what looks to be a solid wall of cane and they chop their way, as it were, right through this wall. You see their knives flashing. Every blow counts, and they which is left between the stalks or rather windrows of cane clubs. As they work the overseer watches them, and a time-keeper goes along beside them and sees that every man and every woman is at work. The wages are very low. They get from 50 cents to \$1 a day, according to their skill, and are boarded

the United States would rapidly develop. It takes an enormous amount to manage one of these sugar houses. The refinery here cost, I am told, about \$350,000. It covers acres, and its machinery is of the most expensive kind. At present it is making sugar which sells for between 3 and 4 cents a pound, and this Mr. Godchaux's son, the manager, tells me does not pay the cost of running the mills. And still not a cent is wasted. Everything is done on the largest scale. There are no stops, the cane goes into the mill looking like corn stalks, and it comes out sugar and molasses.

EIGHT HUNDRED TONS A DAY.

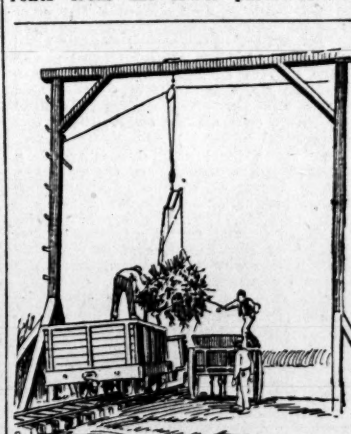
This refinery eats up 800 tons of cane a day, and each ton produces 150 pounds of sugar. Think of that! Out of this mill comes every day 120,000 pounds of the sweetening which is used on our table. A pound of table sugar a day is a good allowance for the ordinary family. This factory grinds out enough daily to keep 120,000 families going, or more than enough for the table use of any one of our cities except the largest ones. The

CUTTING SUGAR CANE.

cane is not touched after it leaves the car. It is thrown on to a movable belt or movable roadway, which carries it up to the top of the mill and drops it between great iron rollers which have teeth like a round file. These rollers are about as big around as a hoghead and about seven feet long. They are very heavy. They are so arranged that an enormous weight is added to them by hydraulic pressure, and as the cane is drawn through them by means of the teeth catching the fibers this great weight presses the juice out of it and it comes out almost dry. It is now sprinkled by means of machinery and carried on to go through a second pair of rollers quite as heavy as the first. Now the pith which is left contains a little water as a last-year's corn stalk. It is carried on from the rollers upon another elevated railway and emptied into the enormous furnaces which run the machinery of the mill. When the stalks of cane left the cars they were very heavy. They were as full of juice as a half-soaked sponge is of water. They come out as dry as tinder and you could light them with a match.

RAIN OF SWEET WATER.

Come with me below the great roller presses and see where the juice goes to. You see it pouring down in torrents from the lower parts of the



LOADING THE CANE.

rollers. It falls in the shape of a sweet rain into a trough about a foot wide, and this flows a steady stream of juice day and night, as long as the mill is running. Put your finger in this water and take a taste of the liquid as it comes from the cane. The fluid is of a greenish yellow. It looks dirty, it reminds you of dishwater, and the taste is almost sickening. Still, out of that sweet dirty dishwater the pure white sugar must come. The water, however, must first be clarified. Every bit of dirt must be taken out of it. It must be bleached until it is as clear as crystal before it is ready for boiling down into sugar.

HOW SYRUP IS MADE.

It is first run into great iron tanks, each holding 2000 gallons, and each having pipes running through them. These pipes admit a gas made of sulphur, which is blown about through the water. The gas makes the juice bubble and a yellow foam almost like soap suds stands on its top. Lime is also put in in order to settle the dirt on the same principle as it is used in clarifying water and at the same time the scum is skimmed off. After this the water having passed through several tanks has become clearer and clearer, and it is now ready for boiling.

This is done in great kettles or vats of copper. These have steam coils in them and the sweet fluid is soon raised to a boiling heat. As it is raised it rises to the top. This is brushed off by men with great wooden ladles. It flows from one tank to another, growing clearer and clearer and thicker and thicker. Taste it now! It is the purest of syrups, and its color has become a light yellow.

TAFFY FOR MILLIONS.

Look at the syrup as it seethes in the tank! What an enormous amount there is of it! Follow it in those pipes which carry it to the floor above, and look at the enormous vats which are filled with the sweet fluid. There is enough syrup here to give a whole State a taffy-pulling. There is one big barrel which contains 40,000 pounds, and in which the syrup is boiling and seething in the process of being turned into sugar. Come on to that great vat and see the half-granulated molasses which fills it. What a fine swimming tank it would make. It is forty feet long, and so deep that if you fell in

you would be drowned in the sweet fluid. Take up a spoonful of the mixture. It is now a sort of mush of sugar and molasses, and it only needs the drying machines to take out the sugar. These separate the molasses from the sugar, and if you will walk on into that room over there you may see the pure white grain falling down from the ceiling in an almost endless stream. You may see, also, two men shoveling back the sugar in order that it may be evenly spread over the room. Their sleeves are rolled up and their legs are bare to the knee. They stand with their bare feet covered by the warm white sugar, and shovel it about as though it were sand. From here the sugar is barreled up ready for shipment, going almost directly from the factory to the great wholesale houses by which it is distributed over the country.

MOLASSES ONE CENT A GALLON.

In the above I have used the word molasses in some places where I should have said syrup. There is a great difference between molasses and syrup. Syrup is made from the fine juice of

the cane. Molasses is the refuse from the making of sugar. It contains the poorest parts of the juice. It is not free from the dirt, and it is only allowed to remain in the state of molasses when no more sugar can possibly be squeezed from it. There are in this refinery hot rooms filled with great jars of molasses which are left for weeks in order that they may granulate into sugar. What remains after all the sugar possible has been taken out is sold for one cent and upward a gallon. Cheap isn't it? One cent a gallon for molasses. It is sold so cheaply, in fact, that it does not pay to put in barrels for the barrels would be worth more than the syrup it contains, so it is carried from one part of the country to another in tank cars, like coal oil and is bought largely in bulk. There are, of course, different grades of molasses and I am told that much New Orleans molasses is made direct from the cane, and of course, brings much higher prices than the refuse of the sugar refinery.

CHANGES IN SUGAR MAKING.

A great change, however, is going on in sugar-making throughout this whole section. The sugar king of the days before the war has disappeared. The old sugar mill, which used to run by horse power is a thing of the past, and the sugar of today is produced after as careful business methods as those of making iron and steel. A great many men from the West, East and Middle States have succeeded to the ownership of the sugar plantations! A number of the estates have been bought up by corporations and the great sugar landholders grow less in number every year.

In 1890 there were 1274 sugar producers. I am told that there are now less than five hundred, and like all great businesses, the sugar seems to be going into the form of a trust. This is not so much so in regard to sugar planters as to sugar-makers. The big refineries all buy cane, and the small planter of the future will sell his cane to the refineries. A large part of the Godchaux cane is purchased by small planters, and the managers of the refinery here told me that the planters were getting all the money out of the business. Now that McKinley is elected there will probably be a movement organized to put a bounty on sugar. If this is done, the business will boom and prosperity will come to Louisiana and other sections where sugar is raised.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SUPPRESSED IN BOSTON.

Restrictions Which the Public Library of Boston Imposes on the Use of its Books.
(New York Times).—The refusal of the Boston Public Library to set up in the court of that institution a nude bronze statue of Bacchante has called attention to the restrictions placed by the library on books of a certain class. Many volumes in the collection properly belong to the class of suppressed books. In the catalogues readers often find in this library, as in others, that use is made of stars, some works having one star and others two, the first meaning that the books are not to be taken away for use at home except by special permission of a trustee or the librarian, while the second indicates that it is not to be taken in any circumstances. Such books also have certain letters. When the letter A is used it indicates that the book is refused on account of the cost; the letter B means refusal on account of its rarity; C, owing to the condition of gift, and D, because of its character. As explained in the Boston Post, books with the letter D are now kept in the special department in the fine arts rooms, and are 200 in number. They embrace many ancient and modern classics, the creations of the French and Italian authors, both in the original and translations. Many of these works are illustrated in rather a broad way, and the librarian says it would be unjust to restrict them to all, as there are many students and artists who, prompted by the highest motives, come to study them. In granting permission librarians use their judgment. Among these works are several of Zola's, Ouida's, Balzac's, Boccaccio's and quite a collection of medical works. It is a rule of the library that any officer in charge may refuse to issue to a person under twenty-one years of age, books of a character not suited for circulation among the young. Books of this class are not being bought at present for the library, and most of those on hand are gifts.

Hogs are always more restless than usual on the approach of bad weather, and when these animals run to and fro with mouthfuls of straw, leaves or branches the indication is for very foul weather. In their native state pigs probably made their own beds, and when bad weather was coming perhaps gathered a larger supply of straw or leaves than usual to serve as a protection against the rain.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

PRINCE TOTO.

A Romance in the Land of Two Moons.

How the Lovely Lady Verbera Sacrificed Herself at the Court of the Rainbow.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

THIS is the story of Prince Toto, who thought everything hideous and everything ugly. If any one said to him: "Look at the sun sparkling on the sea," he would line say, "Don't be silly," and when his mother, the Queen, would say, "Come and sit with me under this beautiful rose bush," he would get irritable and reply, "I would as soon see a radish as a rose." It was impossible to please him. This was a great sorrow to his parents, the King and Queen of the fairies, because there were few fairies left on earth, and they did not wish the last of them to seem disagreeable. The King and the whole court wondered what they could do to cure Prince Toto.

Now, in the Land of the Two Moons, which was the next country to theirs, lived a beautiful Princess. She was called the Princess Verbera. She was four inches high, and she had golden hair, and cheeks like pink geraniums and eyes like field forget-me-nots. The whole world said that she was quite faultless. When Prince Toto's unhappy mother heard this she said to the King:

"Our son must see the Princess Verbera, and then he will surely say that there is something worth looking at!" So they called the court painter and he made a portrait of Prince Toto to send to the Princess. It was so large that eight grasshoppers were required to carry it, and so of course the grasshoppers never admitted it in the least. But the court ladies, who looked on and were beautifully cool and comfortable, declared it a splendid portrait; and one, to flatter the Princess, pretended to be jealous and drowned herself in a lily full of rainwater. She was saved afterward by a court gentleman. But the Princess was just as pleased as though she had really drowned—indeed, more so, for in this case she would have had to order court mourning and ride on bats instead of butterflies for several nights.

"So you think Prince Toto is handsome?" said Verbera.

"He is the pink of perfection," exclaimed all her ladies, and the court.

"Poor Prince Toto!" said the Princess Verbera. "What a pity it is that he thinks everything hideous and everything ugly."

Then she called for her looking-glass, and all her friends and all her attendants told her how beautiful he was. So she accepted of the queen's invitation to spend a hundred years or two at the Court of the Rainbow. When they said a hundred years, the Queen would have thought it very odd, indeed, if the Princess had remained so long. Verbera ordered some wonderful new dresses.

Some were woven out of moon-beams, and some were made of sea-foam, and some were made of flower petals, and some were made of gossamer. There was never before seen such pretty, pretty dresses as those of the Princess Verbera. She called together her fifty-two court ladies and started out on her journey from the Land of Two Moons, which was cut out of a single petal to the Country of the Rainbows, where Prince Toto lived with his parents. The Princess was borne along in her chariot, which was cut out of a single petal and drawn by twenty butterflies, each more dazzling than the other. When the chariot and the butterflies passed over a lake, the eyes of eyes or put up a parasol, because the light seems so great. That is why no ordinary boy or girl or man or woman has ever beheld the Princess and her court. The chariot was followed by a band of crickets, who played music like the flute and a band of white mice, and a band of grasshoppers, and a regiment of love-birds, and a regiment of robins, and a regiment of blue jays, and a regiment of green frogs mounted on white doves, and a regiment of bats. Last of all came two black spaniel puppies with long ears, and they seemed as large to the fairies as elephants do to us. These puppies were presents for the Princess, and they were great treasures. Forty-five dwarfs, well-armed with thistle heads, had to guard them day and night. Now and then the Princess was almost in sight of the Country of the Rainbows, and was looking out for the Prince and all his men, who were coming out to meet her, she saw instead an old witch on the road. This old witch was sitting inside a scooped-out watermelon, and she wore a bonnet made out of a dried plum-skin.

"Dear me!" cried the Princess; "I think I know this witch. I will give her a present and ask her to say nice things about me. It is quite as easy to make friends as enemies."

But the old witch knew that she was passing in the Princess Verbera's heart. So she came out of the melon and invited the Princess to step in, and she said that she was rather frightened, although she was far too noble to show her fear.

"I don't want a present," said the witch, "I just want to have a talk with you."

The Princess was most wretched at this, because she had always been taught that there was nothing more dangerous than talking. She offered the witch honey, and boxes of almond paste, but the witch shook her head and said:

"No, I will have a talk, or nothing." Then the Princess stepped out of her chariot and followed the witch into the melon-house, which was yellow, damp and most unpleasant.

"Now," said the witch, "I suppose that you think that the wretched Prince Toto will take one look at your face and be cured."

The Princess smiled and looked so pretty that even the witch began to love her.

"If you really wish to cure Prince Toto," said the witch, "you must give up all your beauty. Your golden hair must be green and your pink cheeks must be blue, and your eyes must be yellow, like amber. And you must wear brown rags and march by the side of the poor old man, and everyone will jeer at you and mock at you, and when the Prince gets tired of the court he will visit the kennel and taste the piper and laugh at your funny ugly face."

At these words the Princess faint straight off. But the witch tapped her with an oak leaf and she soon revived.

"You must change places with one of your ladies-in-waiting," continued the witch, "or like the sea," he would line say, "Don't be silly," and when his mother, the Queen, would say, "Come and sit with me under this beautiful rose bush," he would get irritable and reply, "I would as soon see a radish as a rose." It was impossible to please him. This was a great sorrow to his parents, the King and Queen of the fairies, because there were few fairies left on earth, and they did not wish the last of them to seem disagreeable. The King and the whole court wondered what they could do to cure Prince Toto.

Now, in the Land of the Two Moons, which was the next country to theirs, lived a beautiful Princess. She was called the Princess Verbera. She was four inches high, and she had golden hair, and cheeks like pink geraniums and eyes like field forget-me-nots. The whole world said that she was quite faultless. When Prince Toto's unhappy mother heard this she said to the King:

"Our son must see the Princess Verbera, and then he will surely say that there is something worth looking at!" So they called the court painter and he made a portrait of Prince Toto to send to the Princess. It was so large that eight grasshoppers were required to carry it, and so of course the grasshoppers never admitted it in the least. But the court ladies, who looked on and were beautifully cool and comfortable, declared it a splendid portrait; and one, to flatter the Princess, pretended to be jealous and drowned herself in a lily full of rainwater. She was saved afterward by a court gentleman. But the Princess was just as pleased as though she had really drowned—indeed, more so, for in this case she would have had to order court mourning and ride on bats instead of butterflies for several nights.

"So you think Prince Toto is handsome?" said Verbera.

"He is the pink of perfection," exclaimed all her ladies, and the court.

"Poor Prince Toto!" said the Princess Verbera. "What a pity it is that he thinks everything hideous and everything ugly."

Then she called for her looking-glass, and all her friends and all her attendants told her how beautiful he was. So she accepted of the queen's invitation to spend a hundred years or two at the Court of the Rainbow. When they said a hundred years, the Queen would have thought it very odd, indeed, if the Princess had remained so long. Verbera ordered some wonderful new dresses.

think I know this witch. I will give her a present and ask her to say nice things about me. It is quite as easy to make friends as enemies."

But the old witch knew that she was passing in the Princess Verbera's heart. So she came out of the melon and invited the Princess to step in, and she said that she was rather frightened, although she was far too noble to show her fear.

"I don't want a present," said the witch, "I just want to have a talk with you."

The Princess was most wretched at this, because she had always been taught that there was nothing more dangerous than talking. She offered the witch honey, and boxes of almond paste, but the witch shook her head and said:

"No, I will have a talk, or nothing." Then the Princess stepped out of her chariot and followed the witch into the melon-house, which was yellow, damp and most unpleasant.

"Now," said the witch, "I suppose that you think that the wretched Prince Toto will take one look at your face and be cured."

The Princess smiled and looked so pretty that even the witch began to love her.

"If you really wish to cure Prince Toto," said the witch, "you must give up all your beauty. Your golden hair must be green and your pink cheeks must be blue, and your eyes must be yellow, like amber. And you must wear brown rags and march by the side of the poor old man, and everyone will jeer at you and mock at you, and when the Prince gets tired of the court he will visit the kennel and taste the piper and laugh at your funny ugly face."

At these words the Princess faint straight off. But the witch tapped her with an oak leaf and she soon revived.

"You must change places with one of your ladies-in-waiting," continued the witch, "or like the sea," he would line say, "Don't be silly," and when his mother, the Queen, would say, "Come and sit with me under this beautiful rose bush," he would get irritable and reply, "I would as soon see a radish as a rose." It was impossible to please him. This was a great sorrow to his parents, the King and Queen of the fairies, because there were few fairies left on earth, and they did not wish the last of them to seem disagreeable. The King and the whole court wondered what they could do to cure Prince Toto.

Now, in the Land of the Two Moons, which was the next country to theirs, lived a beautiful Princess. She was called the Princess Verbera. She was four inches high, and she had golden hair, and cheeks like pink geraniums and eyes like field forget-me-nots. The whole world said that she was quite faultless. When Prince Toto's unhappy mother heard this she said to the King:

"Our son must see the Princess Verbera, and then he will surely say that there is something worth looking at!" So they called the court painter and he made a portrait of Prince Toto to send to the Princess. It was so large that eight grasshoppers were required to carry it, and so of course the grasshoppers never admitted it in the least. But the court ladies, who looked on and were beautifully cool and comfortable, declared it a splendid portrait; and one, to flatter the Princess, pretended to be jealous and drowned herself in a lily full of rainwater. She was saved afterward by a court gentleman. But the Princess was just as pleased as though she had really drowned—indeed, more so, for in this case she would have had to order court mourning and ride on bats instead of butterflies for several nights.

"So you think Prince Toto is handsome?" said Verbera.

"He is the pink of perfection," exclaimed all her ladies, and the court.

"Poor Prince Toto!" said the Princess Verbera. "What a pity it is that he thinks everything hideous and everything ugly."

Then she called for her looking-glass, and all her friends and all her attendants told her how beautiful he was. So she accepted of the queen's invitation to spend a hundred years or two at the Court of the Rainbow. When they said a hundred years, the Queen would have thought it very odd, indeed, if the Princess had remained so long. Verbera ordered some wonderful new dresses.

Some were woven out of moon-beams, and some were made of sea-foam, and some were made of flower petals, and some were made of gossamer. There was never before seen such pretty, pretty dresses as those of the Princess Verbera. She called together her fifty-two court ladies and started out on her journey from the Land of Two Moons, which was cut out of a single petal to the Country of the Rainbows, where Prince Toto lived with his parents. The Princess was borne along in her chariot, which was cut out of a single petal and drawn by twenty butterflies, each more dazzling than the other. When the chariot and the butterflies passed over a lake, the eyes of eyes or put up a parasol, because the light seems so great. That is why no ordinary boy or girl or man or woman has ever beheld the Princess and her court. The chariot was followed by a band of crickets, who played music like the flute and a band of white mice, and a band of grasshoppers, and a regiment of love-birds, and a regiment of robins, and a regiment of blue jays, and a regiment of green frogs mounted on white doves, and a regiment of bats. Last of all came two black spaniel puppies with long ears, and they seemed as large to the fairies as elephants do to us. These puppies were presents for the Princess, and they were great treasures. Forty-five dwarfs, well-armed with thistle heads, had to guard them day and night. Now and then the Princess was almost in sight of the Country of the Rainbows, and was looking out for the Prince and all his men, who were coming out to meet her, she saw instead an old witch on the road. This old witch was sitting inside a scooped-out watermelon, and she wore a bonnet made out of a dried plum-skin.

"Dear me!" cried the Princess; "I think I know this witch. I will give her a present and ask her to say nice things about me. It is quite as easy to make friends as enemies."

But the old witch knew that she was passing in the Princess Verbera's heart. So she came out of the melon and invited the Princess to step in, and she said that she was rather frightened, although she was far too noble to show her fear.

"I don't want a present," said the witch, "I just want to have a talk with you."

The Princess was most wretched at this, because she had always been taught that there was nothing more dangerous than talking. She offered the witch honey, and boxes of almond paste, but the witch shook her head and said:

"No, I will have a talk, or nothing." Then the Princess stepped out of her chariot and followed the witch into the melon-house, which was yellow, damp and most unpleasant.

"Now," said the witch, "I suppose that you think that the wretched Prince Toto will take one look at your face and be cured."

The Princess smiled and looked so pretty that even the witch began to love her.

"If you really wish to cure Prince Toto," said the witch, "you must give up all your beauty. Your golden hair must be green and your pink cheeks must be blue, and your eyes must be yellow, like amber. And you must wear brown rags and march by the side of the poor old man, and everyone will jeer at you and mock at you, and when the Prince gets tired of the court he will visit the kennel and taste the piper and laugh at your funny ugly face."

At these words the Princess faint straight off. But the witch tapped her with an oak leaf and she soon revived.

"You must change places with one of your ladies-in-waiting," continued the witch, "or like the sea," he would line say, "Don't be silly," and when his mother, the Queen, would say, "Come and sit with me under this beautiful rose bush," he would get irritable and reply, "I would as soon see a radish as a rose." It was impossible to please him. This was a great sorrow to his parents, the King and Queen of the fairies, because there were few fairies left on earth, and they did not wish the last of them to seem disagreeable. The King and the whole court wondered what they could do to cure Prince Toto.

Now, in the Land of the Two Moons, which was the next country to theirs, lived a beautiful Princess. She was called the Princess Verbera. She was four inches high, and she had golden hair, and cheeks like pink geraniums and eyes like field forget-me-nots. The whole world said that she was quite faultless. When Prince Toto's unhappy mother heard this she said to the King:

"Our son must see the Princess Verbera, and then he will surely say that there is something worth looking at!" So they called the court painter and he made a portrait of Prince Toto to send to the Princess. It was so large that eight grasshoppers were required to carry it, and so of course the grasshoppers never admitted it in the least. But the court ladies, who looked on and were beautifully cool and comfortable, declared it a splendid portrait; and one, to flatter the Princess, pretended to be jealous and drowned herself in a lily full of rainwater. She was saved afterward by a court gentleman. But the Princess was just as pleased as though she had really drowned—indeed, more so, for in this case she would have had to order court mourning and ride on bats instead of butterflies for several nights.

"So you think Prince Toto is handsome?" said Verbera.

"He is the pink of perfection," exclaimed all her ladies, and the court.

"Poor Prince Toto!" said the Princess Verbera. "What a pity it is that he thinks everything hideous and everything ugly."

Then she called for her looking-glass, and all her friends and all her attendants told her how beautiful he was. So she accepted of the queen's invitation to spend a hundred years or two at the Court of the Rainbow. When they said a hundred years, the Queen would have thought it very odd, indeed, if the Princess had remained so long. Verbera ordered some wonderful new dresses.

Some were woven out of moon-beams, and some were made of sea-foam, and some were made of flower petals, and some were made of gossamer. There was never before seen such pretty, pretty dresses as those of the Princess Verbera. She called together her fifty-two court ladies and started out on her journey from the Land of Two Moons, which was cut out of a single petal to the Country of the Rainbows, where Prince Toto lived with his parents. The Princess was borne along in her chariot, which was cut out of a single petal and drawn by twenty butterflies, each more dazzling than the other. When the chariot and the butterflies passed over a lake, the eyes of eyes or put up a parasol, because the light seems so great. That is why no ordinary boy or girl or man or woman has ever beheld the Princess and her court. The chariot was followed by a band of crickets, who played music like the flute and a band of white mice, and a band of grasshoppers, and a regiment of love-birds, and a regiment of robins, and a regiment of blue jays, and a regiment of green frogs mounted on white doves, and a regiment of bats. Last of all came two black spaniel puppies with long ears, and they seemed as large to the fairies as elephants do to us. These puppies were presents for the Princess, and they were great treasures. Forty-five dwarfs, well-armed with thistle heads, had to guard them day and night. Now and then the Princess was almost in sight of the Country of the Rainbows, and was looking out for the Prince and all his men, who were coming out to meet her, she saw instead an old witch on the road. This old witch was sitting inside a scooped-out watermelon, and she wore a bonnet made out of a dried plum-skin.

"Dear me!" cried the Princess; "I think I know this witch. I will give her a present and ask her to say nice things about me. It is quite as easy to make friends as enemies."

But the old witch knew that she was passing in the Princess Verbera's heart. So she came out of the melon and invited the Princess to step in, and she said that she was rather frightened, although she was far too noble to show her fear.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Some Wonderful Adventures on Land and Sea.

The Almost Miraculous Deliverances of Hunters and Fishermen from Wild Beasts and Serpents.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

NEARLY every hunter who is a devotee of the sport sooner or later has had a narrow escape, which makes a lasting impression. An English sportsman, with some American friends, was hunting rhinoceros one day in equatorial Africa, when suddenly, without warning, they were charged by a huge bull that singled out the Englishman and chased him down a narrow clearing where the rider's horse became entangled in the underbrush. The infuriated rhinoceros soon came up with the fugitives and thrust its ugly head beneath the horse, expecting to pierce it with its sharp horn. Instead of this, the latter slipped under the girth and by the rhinoceros' hoofs and rider, tossing them completely over its head, so that they fell upon its flank.

At these words the Princess faint straight off. But the witch tapped her with an oak leaf and she soon revived.

"You must change places with one of your ladies-in-waiting," continued the witch, "or like the sea," he would line say, "Don't be silly," and when his mother, the Queen, would say, "Come and sit with me under this beautiful rose bush," he would get irritable and reply, "I would as soon see a radish as a rose." It was impossible to please him. This was a great sorrow to his parents, the King and Queen of the fairies, because there were few fairies left on earth, and they did not wish the last of them to seem disagreeable. The King and the whole court wondered what they could do to cure Prince Toto.

Now, in the Land of the Two Moons, which was the next country to theirs, lived a beautiful Princess. She was called the Princess Verbera. She was four inches high, and she had golden hair, and cheeks like pink geraniums and eyes like field forget-me-nots. The whole world said that she was quite faultless. When Prince Toto's unhappy mother heard this she said to the King:

"Our son must see the Princess Verbera, and then he will surely say that there is something worth looking at!" So they called the court painter and he made a portrait of Prince Toto to send to the Princess. It was so large that eight grasshoppers were required to carry it, and so of course the grasshoppers never admitted it in the least. But the court ladies, who looked on and were beautifully cool and comfortable, declared it a splendid portrait; and one, to flatter the Princess, pretended to be jealous and drowned herself in a lily full of rainwater. She was saved afterward by a court gentleman. But the Princess was just as pleased as though she had really drowned—indeed, more so, for in this case she would have had to order court mourning and ride on bats instead of butterflies for several nights.

"So you think Prince Toto is handsome?" said Verbera.

"He is the pink of perfection," exclaimed all her ladies, and the court.

"Poor Prince Toto!" said the Princess Verbera. "What a pity it is that he thinks everything hideous and everything ugly."

Then she called for her looking-glass, and all her friends and all her attendants told her how beautiful he was. So she accepted of the queen's invitation to spend a hundred years or two at the Court of the Rainbow. When they said a hundred years, the Queen would have thought it very odd, indeed, if the Princess had remained so long. Verbera ordered some wonderful new dresses.

Some were woven out of moon-beams, and some were made of sea-foam, and some were made of flower petals, and some were made of gossamer. There was never before seen such pretty, pretty dresses as those of the Princess Verbera. She called together her fifty-two court ladies and started out on her journey from the Land of Two Moons, which was cut out of a single petal to the Country of the Rainbows, where Prince Toto lived with his parents. The Princess was borne along in her chariot, which was cut out of a single petal and drawn by twenty butterflies, each more dazzling than the other. When the chariot and the butterflies passed over a lake, the eyes of eyes or put up a parasol, because the light seems so great. That is why no ordinary boy or girl or man or woman has ever beheld the Princess and her court. The chariot was followed by a band of crickets, who played music like the flute and a band of white mice, and a band of grasshoppers, and a regiment of love-birds, and a regiment of robins, and a regiment of blue jays, and a regiment of green frogs mounted on white doves, and a regiment of bats. Last of all came two black spaniel puppies with long ears, and they seemed as large to the fairies as elephants do to us. These puppies were presents for the Princess, and they were great treasures. Forty-five dwarfs, well-armed with thistle heads, had to guard them day and night. Now and then the Princess was almost in sight of the Country of the Rainbows, and was looking out for the Prince and all his men, who were coming out to meet her, she saw instead an old witch on the road. This old witch was sitting inside a scooped-out watermelon, and she wore a bonnet made out of a dried plum-skin.

"Dear me!" cried the Princess; "I think I know this witch. I will give her a present and ask her to say nice things about me. It is quite as easy to make friends as enemies."

But the old witch knew that she was passing in the Princess Verbera's heart. So she came out of the melon and invited the Princess to step in, and she said that she was rather frightened, although she was far too noble to show her fear.

"I don't want a present," said the witch, "I just want to have a talk with you."

The Princess was most wretched at this, because she had always been taught that there was nothing more dangerous than talking. She offered the witch honey, and boxes of almond paste, but the witch shook her head and said:

"No, I will have a talk, or nothing." Then the Princess stepped out of her chariot and followed the witch into the melon-house, which was yellow, damp and most unpleasant.

"Now," said the witch, "I suppose that you think that the wretched Prince Toto will take one look at your face and be cured."

The Princess smiled and looked so pretty that even the witch began to love her.

"If you really wish to cure Prince Toto," said the witch, "you must give up all your beauty. Your golden hair must be green and your pink cheeks must be blue, and your eyes must be yellow, like amber. And you must wear brown rags and march by the side of the poor old man, and everyone will jeer at you and mock at you, and when the Prince gets tired of the court he will visit the kennel and taste the piper and laugh at your funny ugly face."

At these words the Princess faint straight off. But the witch tapped her with an oak leaf and she soon revived.

"You must change places with one of your ladies-in-waiting," continued the witch, "or like the sea," he would line say, "Don't be silly," and when his mother, the Queen, would say, "Come and sit with me under this beautiful rose bush," he would get irritable and reply, "I would as soon see a radish as a rose." It was impossible to please him. This was a great sorrow to his parents, the King and Queen of the fairies, because there were few fairies left on earth, and they did not wish the last of them to seem disagreeable. The King and the whole court wondered what they could do to cure Prince Toto.

Now, in the Land of the Two Moons, which was the next country to theirs, lived a beautiful Princess. She was called the Princess Verbera. She was four inches high, and she had golden hair, and cheeks like pink geraniums and eyes like field forget-me-nots. The whole world said that she was quite faultless. When Prince Toto's unhappy mother heard this she said to the King:

"Our son must see the Princess Verbera, and then he will surely say that there is something worth looking at!" So they called the court painter and he made a portrait of Prince Toto to send to the Princess. It was so large that eight grasshoppers were required to carry it, and so of course the grasshoppers never admitted it in the least. But the court ladies, who looked on and were beautifully cool and comfortable, declared it a splendid portrait; and one, to flatter the Princess, pretended to be jealous and drowned herself in a lily full of rainwater. She was saved afterward by a court gentleman. But the Princess was just as pleased as though she had really drowned—indeed, more so, for in this case she would have had to order court mourning and ride on bats instead of butterflies for several nights.

"So you think Prince Toto is handsome?" said Verbera.

"He is the pink of perfection," exclaimed all her ladies, and the court.

"Poor Prince Toto!" said the Princess Verbera. "What a pity it is that he thinks everything hideous and everything ugly."

Then she called for her looking-glass, and all her friends and all her attendants told her how beautiful he was. So she accepted of the queen's invitation to spend a hundred years or two at the Court of the Rainbow. When they said a hundred years, the Queen would have thought it very odd, indeed, if the Princess had remained so long. Verbera ordered some wonderful new dresses.

Some were woven out of moon-beams, and some were made of sea-foam, and some were made of flower petals, and some were made of gossamer. There was never before seen such pretty, pretty dresses as those of the Princess Verbera. She called together her fifty-two court ladies and started out on her journey from the Land of Two Moons, which was cut out of a single petal to the Country of the Rainbows, where Prince Toto lived with his parents. The Princess was borne along in her chariot, which was cut out of a single petal and drawn by twenty butterflies, each more dazzling than the other. When the chariot and the butterflies passed over a lake, the eyes of eyes or put up a parasol, because the light seems so great. That is why no ordinary boy or girl or man or woman has ever beheld the Princess and her court. The chariot was followed by a band of crickets, who played music like the flute and a band of white mice, and a band of grasshoppers, and a regiment of love-birds, and a regiment of robins, and a regiment of blue jays, and a regiment of green frogs mounted on white doves, and a regiment of bats. Last of all came two black spaniel puppies with long ears, and they seemed as large to the fairies as elephants do to us. These puppies were presents for the Princess, and they were great treasures. Forty-five dwarfs, well-armed with thistle heads, had to guard them day and night. Now and then the Princess was almost in sight of the Country of the Rainbows, and was looking out for the Prince and all his men, who were coming out to meet her, she saw instead an old witch on the road. This old witch was sitting inside a scooped-out watermelon, and she wore a bonnet made out of a dried plum-skin.

"Dear me!" cried the Princess; "I think I know this witch. I will give her a present and ask her to say nice things about me. It is quite as easy to make friends as enemies."

But the old witch knew that she was passing in the Princess Verbera's heart. So she came out of the melon and invited the Princess to step in, and she said that she was rather frightened, although she was far too noble to show her fear.

A BOY POET.

An Interview With Edmund Curtis, the Young Factory Hand.

Not since Alfred Henry Austin, poet laureate of England, started the civilized world by dashing off that poetical gem known as "Jameson's Ride" has there been such a general stir in certain literary circles as has been occasioned by the debut of Edmund Curtis, "The Boy Poet of the East End" who has recently been discovered by the London newspapers.

Edmund Curtis, whose likeness is shown here, is regarded by many who have seen his work as the coming poet, a boy, who, like Byron, is likely to awake some morning and find himself famous.

Whether or not these conjectures are to prove correct time alone will tell. It is a depth of feeling, a quaint tone of expression, fanciful mind and soulful eyes go for anything Poet Curtis, who has just reached his fifteenth year, may be looked upon as a candidate for laureate honors. Whatever ability he possesses an innate, for the boy has not had the advantages of a good education, though for that matter poets, it is believed, are born not made. The last two years of his life have been spent in a factory-hand's life.

Several scholars of high standing in England and poetical connoisseurs declare that the samples of the boy's are thus far given to the public have the ring of true poetry and they regard the lad as the most remarkable prodigy of his age.

Edmund Curtis, whose likeness is shown here, is regarded by many who have seen his work as the coming poet, a boy, who, like Byron, is likely to awake some morning and find himself famous.

Whether or not these conjectures are to prove correct time alone will tell. It is a depth of feeling, a quaint tone of expression, fanciful mind and soulful eyes go for anything Poet Curtis, who has just reached his fifteenth year, may be looked upon as a candidate for laureate honors. Whatever ability he possesses an innate, for the boy has not had the advantages of a good education, though for that matter poets, it is believed, are born not made. The last two years of his life have been spent in a factory-hand's life.

Several scholars of high standing in England and poetical connoisseurs declare that the samples of the boy's are thus far given to the public have the ring of true poetry and they regard the lad as the most remarkable prodigy of his age.

Edmund Curtis, whose likeness is shown here, is regarded by many who have seen his work as the coming poet, a boy, who, like Byron, is likely to awake some morning and find himself famous.

Whether or not these conjectures are to prove correct time alone will tell. It is a depth of feeling, a quaint tone of expression, fanciful mind and soulful eyes go for anything Poet Curtis, who has just reached his fifteenth year, may be looked upon as a candidate for laureate honors. Whatever ability he possesses an innate, for the boy has not had the advantages of a good education, though for that matter poets, it is believed, are born not made. The last two years of his life have been spent in a factory-hand's life.

Several scholars of high standing in England and poetical connoisseurs declare that the samples of the boy's are thus far given to the public have the ring of true poetry and they regard the lad as the most remarkable prodigy of his age.

Edmund Curtis, whose likeness is shown here, is regarded by many who have seen his work as the coming poet, a boy, who, like Byron, is likely to awake some morning and find himself famous.

Whether or not these conjectures are to prove correct time alone will tell. It is a depth of feeling, a quaint tone of expression, fanciful mind and soulful eyes go for anything Poet Curtis, who has just reached his fifteenth year, may be looked upon as a candidate for laureate honors. Whatever ability he possesses an innate, for the boy has not had the advantages of a good education, though for that matter poets, it is believed, are born not made. The last two years of his life have been spent in a factory-hand's life.

Several scholars of high standing in England and poetical connoisseurs declare that the samples of the boy's are thus far given to the public have the ring of true poetry and they regard the lad as the most remarkable prodigy of his age.

Edmund Curtis, whose likeness is shown here, is regarded by many who have seen his work as the coming poet, a boy, who, like Byron, is likely to awake some morning and find himself famous.

Whether or not these conjectures are to prove correct time alone will tell. It is a depth of feeling, a quaint tone of expression, fanciful mind and soulful eyes go for anything Poet Curtis, who has just reached his fifteenth year, may be looked upon as a candidate for laureate honors. Whatever ability he possesses an innate, for the boy has not had the advantages of a good education, though for that matter poets, it is believed, are born not made. The last two years of his life have been spent in a factory-hand's life.

Several scholars of high standing in England and poetical connoisseurs declare that the samples of the boy's are thus far given to the public have the ring of true poetry and they regard the lad as the most remarkable prodigy of his age.

Edmund Curtis, whose likeness is shown here, is regarded by many who have seen his work as the coming poet, a boy, who, like Byron, is likely to awake some morning and find himself famous.

Whether or not these conjectures are to prove correct time alone will tell. It is a depth of feeling, a quaint tone of expression, fanciful mind and soulful eyes go for anything Poet Curtis, who has just reached his fifteenth year, may be looked upon as a candidate for laureate honors. Whatever ability he possesses an innate, for the boy has not had the advantages of a good education, though for that matter poets, it is believed, are born not made. The last two years of his life have been spent in a factory-hand's life.

ing," he went on, "and I have had as good an education as father could afford. He taught me Latin himself. I can't remember when I did not want to make up tales and stories. I used to make them up to tell the boys, and then I had to embellish them." This was the boy's own expression—"with poetry."

"I think I wrote my first long poem when I was eleven," he remarked, drawing out of his pocket some crumpled manuscript, "that I composed in answer to the criticism that my fancies are too sad and morbid. I was ten and one-half hours a day. It is, of course, a very poor specimen of my work, but it does not complain. No doubt a philanthropic Maecenas will be found to rescue this bit of true genius from his life of toil and give him a chance to develop his talents."

Allen Sangre.

THE GAME OF DARTS.

An Amusing and Inexpensive Pastime for Half-Holidays.

There are very few practical games that a boy of small means can set up for the entertainment of his friends without any expense, or which do not require a roomy play ground. Here is an instructive game that will afford many hours amusement, will cost nothing to make up, can be played as well in a small yard as on an extensive lawn, and is easily prepared by any boy.

The entire outfit of the game consists simply of two stakes (say from three to four inches in diameter) and a number of ingenious darts—which "carry" well, and can be thrown with remarkable accuracy.

These thick stakes should be driven into the ground some distance apart at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that they point toward each other. Circles of about five feet in diameter should be marked on the ground around the stakes. Two, four or six can play the game.

Standing at one stake, two or three players take turns at throwing the magic darts for the opposite post. Stones should be cleared away from the two rings and the darts will stick wherever they strike.

When

LOOKING FORWARD! MOVING ONWARD! CLIMBING UPWARD!

MILES OF WORDS would not tell the half of the wonderful story of the wonderful doings of those wonderful doctors, The English and German Expert Specialists. Their triple motto is emblazoned at the head of this page, and it speaks volumes. In speaking of them we use the word wonderful, knowing exactly what it means. Indeed, we are forced to resort to the strongest adjectives to adequately convey an idea of their professional achievements. However, our duty this week is merely to go through the form of introducing the doctors—a mere form, because they are already so well and favorably known—who have a word to say for themselves.

A WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

"A Heart Bowed Down by Weight of Woe"—A Story of Pathos and Realism, in Which the Doctor Furnishes a Happy Conclusion.



Mrs. Cecil Bishop, of Los Angeles, points the way for thousands of our suffering women: I have suffered so long and so much that it is a hard matter to recall when it began or how terrible it has been. I only realize now that it is past. For many years I suffered the agonies of the accursed, and neither friends nor doctors seemed to understand my condition. Everybody said it was my nerves and I took nerve medicine till I nearly went mad. I consulted the best physicians in the East and made long stays at sanitariums, only to find my case more hopeless. California was my last hope, and I came here nearly two years ago. I could not sleep a half hour at a time, the tick of a clock drove me wild. I was a nervous wreck—complete and total; all my organs were in a state of rebellion; the end must have been near. I went to see the English and German Specialists to satisfy my husband. What a revelation it was. Their thorough method of examination disclosed several rectal ulcers that had been eating on my life all these years. I know it now, for I am well and strong today, with nerves as good as new. What a world of misery I might have been spared if all doctors were alike. I can't say enough in praise of these specialists, but trust that other sufferers may see these lines and take them to their own yearning hearts. Ever and gratefully, CECIL BISHOP, Seventh and Olive Streets.

A PRO- GRESSIVE PROPOSITION.

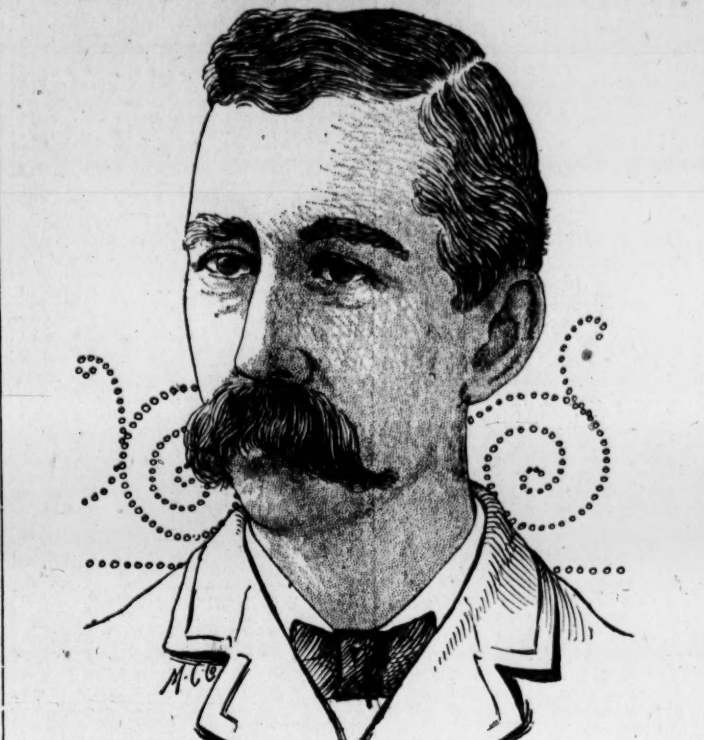
The purpose of our weekly announcements is to let the public know what we can do, what we have done, what we are doing every day in the way of curing chronic diseases.

If we didn't do this we would not get the amount and character of business our ability merits. We have spent many years and thousands of dollars in study and experimentation and in travel. We have thousands of dollars invested in instruments and apparatus. We know our ability and want the public to know it. We have confidence in ourselves, and it is necessary to show that confidence in order to gain and hold the confidence of the public.

Moreover, unless we make ourselves known to the public, how is the public to know us? How are sick people to get the benefits of the best professional services, if, through lack of information, they fall into the hands of incompetents?

Progressive people look to the columns of the newspapers for information about everything. This is a progressive age. We are progressive people. That is the whole story.

PROMINENT PEOPLE
All Over Southern California Are Gratefully Offering Their Testimony That Other Sufferers May Profit by These Public Truths Out of Many Gladdened Hearts.
J. E. Adams of Colton, California, a Highly Respected Citizen, Whose Word Is as Good as a "Bond," Says.



I have been a sufferer from kidney and skin troubles for years, and my occupation in the flour mills served to make my condition worse each year. I tried many remedies and doctors without relief, till the English and German Expert Specialists came to Colton, nearly a year ago. From month to month I improved under the skillful care of these specialists till every vestige of my trouble was gone and I was thoroughly conscious of my complete cure. It is indeed a blessing that we can enjoy the advice and care of these great specialists at our very homes. I am glad to have this opportunity to testify to their honorable methods of doing business, as well as their wonderful skill. I have many neighbors who would be glad to join me in this testimonial. Very truly yours, J. E. ADAMS, Colton, Cal.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

Is this: that if it will cost you nothing to consult us and get our advice, how can you afford not to investigate our claims—the claims hundreds of our friends—your friends and neighbors—make for us? By doing so you have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

And don't put it off. It is tempting Fate to do that. You have no right to delay in a matter involving life and death. You owe something to your family and your friends, even if you do not hold your life and your health sacred on your own account.

NOW is the accepted time.

Brains in Medicine.

You must mix brains with your medicine if you expect it to cure disease. Medicine must be stronger for one person than for another. The same medicine will not do for every person with the same disease, and in prescribing the doctor must take into consideration the general physical characteristics of the patient; also the temperament, disposition, occupation. What is one man's meat is another man's poison. All this requires a knowledge that can be obtained only through experience covering thousands of cases, embracing every possible condition. We have had this experience. We mix our medicines with brains. That is why we succeed when all others fail.

Headlong Plunge of a Human Meteor.

(Contributed to The Times.)

A DISPLAY of fireworks with a human being as the centerpiece, hundreds of feet from the earth, is the marvel that is to be witnessed throughout the United States. It is the most astonishing combination that an aeronaut has ever conceived. To be sure, it is fraught with greater danger than even the balloon man ordinarily encounters, but to many that makes it the more attractive. Not only does the aeronaut appear in the midst of a wonderful combination of fireworks, but

Norin's apparatus consists of the ordinary balloon and parachute, and some fireworks. When he prepares to make the ascent and subsequent dive, he clothes himself in a tight-fitting suit of scotch, which gives him the appearance of an up-to-date Mephistopheles minus horns and hoofs. He is a fine looking man withal, and combines something of the appearance of an Apollo with that of His Satanic Majesty.

Buckled tightly to the waist of the aeronaut is a strong and somewhat peculiar looking belt of leather, from which depend numerous leather strings,

ment at his audience. Then it is noticed that in each hand he carries a tube similar in appearance to those which hang, fuse downward, from his belt. This is just how the young man looked when he made his trial ascent as a fireworks display at New Haven.

On this occasion, after Norin had seated himself upon the parachute bar, he explained to the persons grouped about him just what he intended to accomplish. It was, he declared, the fruition of an idea over which he had pondered for years. He expressed the utmost confidence that he would succeed, because, while the exploit might appear both dangerous and dangerous to the inexperienced, to the aeronaut familiar with the perils of aerial navigation, it seemed fraught with very little more danger than that which is ordinarily faced.

Then Norin revealed the use to which those queer-looking tubes were to be put. They were nothing more nor less than Roman candles, and it was his purpose to fire them off at a certain time during the ascent. The canister of time would elapse between the act of lighting and the moment of firing them. In this manner, all danger of a spark of fire reaching the balloon was avoided.

After this explanation, the anchor-ropes were unreeled, the parachute and aeronaut began their eventful voyage into space. As the curious throng watched, the trio grew smaller and smaller, until at last they merged in one dark blot against the background of clouds. The blot seemed to remain stationary for a minute, then swung like a pendulum, saw the figure of Norin seated on the bar of an opened parachute, and surrounded by a fountain of fire spraying from the throats of the Roman candles attached to his waist.

When the parachute was within sixty feet of the river, toward which it was rapidly descending, the spectators were horrified by seeing the aeronaut apparently fall from the parachute bar on which he had been seated, lunging headlong at a few feet from the river. But he had not fallen; that was soon apparent. It was a dive almost as daring as that of Steve Brodie from the Brooklyn Bridge, and the figure of Norin's body as it descended seemed almost enveloped in fire, for during the entire distance traversed from the parachute bar to the water, the candles continued to belch forth streams of sparks and flame.

A second before he struck, Norin brought his arms, together over his head, shrugged his shoulders as high as possible, and raised his feet to a peculiar position. He penetrated the water like a shot from a thirteen-pounder, and the fire seemed to stream upward from him in fantastic fashion.

Then all was dark; aeronaut and flame had alike disappeared. Before the spectators had recovered from their surprise, anxiety following amazement, Norin's head appeared above the surface of the river, and he swam toward the shore with those long, steady strokes that indicate unabated strength and thorough command of the faculties. He was quickly pulled from the water by friendly hands, and warmly congratulated at having accomplished what is

beyond question the most remarkable feat ever performed by an aeronaut. Mr. Norin is a young man, being only twenty-five years of age, and as a daring athlete began in Stockholm, Sweden, his native place, sixteen years ago. It was as a swimmer abroad that he first achieved some degree of fame, for he has given exhibitions in almost every European country, and the wearers of crowns have found pleasure and amusement in witnessing his feats. In 1887 he was presented by King Oscar of Sweden with a wreath of laurel, as a tribute to his skill as a diver. He came to the United States about five years ago. In discussing his New Haven achievement, Norin said to the writer: "It is not a disagreeable thing to be a flaming torch, after all. As a matter of fact, my sensations were agreeable indeed. There was an exhilaration about the whole affair that made me forget there was such a thing as being burned. I have made hundreds of dives from all sorts of places—some that were calculated to make a man nervous, but after I had got a little experience, I was never troubled, and all dives seemed alike. This last plunge, however, gave me a brand new sensation. I seemed to be propelled by a new power, that of flight through the air. It was glorious. I never dreamed of anything like it."

"My success was very largely due to the fact that I was at all times able to control myself while in the air. You see, if I had lost self-control for one moment, that would have ended my career. I was not under six feet of earth. I didn't have any time to think about fixing myself to strike the water. I had to know instinctively just what to do and when to do it. I never was rattled at any time. Perhaps you won't believe it, but I really should, when I dove from the heights, it just takes nerve, and that's all there is of it."

(Copyright, 1896, by the Bachelor Syndicate.)

Some of the New Plums.
The following interesting paper was read by C. H. Shinn at the Pomona Farmers' Institute:
The Kelsey plum is a large late variety, variable in color, time of ripening and quality. It is one of the tender varieties, and has not fruited north of Delaware. Leonard Coates of Napa, who is an excellent authority, has found the Kelsey one of his most profitable fruits, but he emphasized the following points:
It is erratic in disposition.
It needs to be fertilized by other sorts, such as the Satsuma.
It is very liable to be injured.
Spray with a good fungicide to keep down the shot-hole fungus.
Pick the fruit the very hour that the slightest green is in the country.
Heavy moist land is best for this plum.
Where it does not succeed, it can be grafted over to Robe de Sargent prune (double-worked).
Of other Japanese plums, there are thirty distinct sorts in the country, which have been introduced under many different names. In fact, the confusion which still exists among growers is due to the fact that many of the names are identical.
I shall list the leading sorts in a reference table, using for nomenclature the writings of Prof. H. H. Henshaw of the University of California, of Prof. C. S. Sargent of Harvard and others.
The plums which we cultivate are in the main descended from the European species of American plums, which drop. The American plums, such as the wild goose, descend from six or eight species of American plums, which are not yet identified. (Three flowers from each flower bud show

close kinship with the American plums.) As Prof. Asa Gray pointed out forty years ago, there seems to have been what is in some respects a coincident evolution of the Japanese and Eastern American flora.

The names so commonly applied to Japanese plums, as Botan, Hattankio, Satsuma, etc., really refer to classes or districts. The terms are applied very carelessly even in Japan. Botan is the name of a peony flower, hence Botan signifies a round plum, generally red. In like manner "hatan" is the name of an almond, and hence Hattankio means a large, oval, or pointed plum. The Satsuma has red flesh. It is essential that all such local group names be discarded and only the class name "Japanese" be retained.

We then have the following sorts, according to the latest classification:
Abundance or Botan. Probably the yellow-fleshed Botan of Beckmann. Skin red or yellow and red; flesh deep yellow; clingstone; early.
Bailey. Introduced by Normand of Louisiana in 1891. Red skin, flesh yellow, clingstone. Regarded by Beckmann as identical with Chabot. Resembles Burbank, but is larger and later.

Beckmann. (True sweet Botan, white-fleshed Botan, Botan of some.) Deep red skin; semi-cling; early; a popular variety.
Burger. (Red Nagate of some, Yosebe of some, Shiro Smomo of some.) Purple skin, size of Tartarian cherry, freestone, or nearly so; very early; only good for the home garden.
Burbank. Imported in 1885. Yellow flesh; red or dotted skin; cling; excellent quality; very productive; late.
Burbank No. 2. Resembles Abundance.

Burbank No. 3. Identical with Late Blood.
Burbank No. 4. Identical with Helkes.
Burbank No. 11. Resembles Willard. Chabot. Imported by Mr. Chabot of Oakland. Flesh yellow; skin red; cling; not yet seen, or which are not yet on sale. Resembles this plum, and may be identical.

Chabot Blood. Brick red or cinnamon color; flesh red, crumbly, sweet, cling. Comparatively new.
Chase. (Hattankio, Yellow Japan.) Resembles Chabot, but is a month later. Skin dull red; flesh yellow; cling. Blooms two weeks later than Abundance.

Delaware. Cross of Luther Burbank's between Satsuma and Kelsey. Semi-dwarf tree, very productive. Purple bronze; flesh wine color.
Douglas. (Munson Hattankio.) Purple skin, with yellow flesh; freestone. Earliest of all. (Yosebe.) Dark red skin; small freestone; very early. Resembles the variety known as Umi Beni, Ura Beni, Housome or Strawberry, an early red-fleshed plum, out of better quality and more productive.

Excelsior. A Georgia seedling of Kelsey, probably a cross with Chickasaw type. A large, early and valuable variety.
Georgeson. (Hattankio of some; Hattankio No. 1.) Clear, rich yellow; flesh firm; very cling. Later than Burbank. A good keeper.

Golden Cross of Burbank's between a Chickasaw plum and Kelsey. A very beautiful plum, for which the highest claims are made. Bought by Stark Bros.
Hale. Seedling of Satsuma (Burbank) called also Prolific. Red skin; yellow flesh; very late; cling. Extremely high quality.

Helkes. Resembles Late Blood. Dark red flesh; acid. (Burbank's No. 4.) Juicy. A Burbank cross.
Kelsey. Type already described. White Kelsey is a Louisiana seedling, much earlier in fruit; but later in bloom.

Kerr Hattankio of Beckmann and others. Orange yellow skin; early; sweet; a very fine variety.
Late Blood. Formerly Hale. (Burbank No. 3.) Skin light red; flesh red, firm and sweet; cling. Later than Satsuma; rare.

Late Hattankio. Yellow skin and flesh; somewhat dry; rare.

Long Fruit. Small and roundish; red; early. Engre of some. Red Jure of others; often acid.
Maru. (Masu, Massu.) Red skin and yellow flesh; hardy; often acid.
Mikado. Yellow; very large. Has been a profitable variety at Vacaville, Normand. (Normand's Japan; Normand's Yellow.) High quality, good bearer. Ripens after Abundance. Leading market variety; freestone.

October Purple. Sent out by Burbank. Very large; black purple; flesh yellow and firm; cling; very late. (Oyon. Early yellow freestone; poor quality. Been superseded.)
Red June. (Red Nagate of some; Shiro Smomo of others.) A very handsome, red-skinned, yellow-fleshed plum. Popular; one of the best early plums. The true Red Nagate has red flesh, according to Berger & Co. According to Prof. Georgeson the true Shiro Smomo is white and early (Shiro means white.) This may serve to illustrate the confusion existing in the Japanese names.

Satsuma. (Bliss Yomomomo, True Satsuma, etc.) Very dark, dull red; flesh blood red and rather acid; cling; good keeper. A seedling of this is Burbank's Shipper yellow and sweet. Also a Satsuma type of fruit is Normand's Weeping Willow Blood Plum, a beautiful lawn tree.

Wickson. Cross of Burbank with Kelsey. Very handsome; maroon; amber-colored flesh; flavor distinct. Market value not yet tested; a promising variety.

Willard. (Botan. No. 26.) Claret red; flesh whitish; freestone. Poor quality, but productive, hardy and early. Is being discarded.

Besides these thirty sorts, there are named in the catalogues of importers and specialists some twelve or fifteen others, under Japanese names, which may or may not prove sufficiently distinct to justify cultivation. There are also several other hybrids which I have not yet seen, or which are not yet on sale. Reviewing the whole group, I call your attention to its extreme flexibility, its ease of growth, the promise of its hybrids with American wild plums, and the practical certainty that many of our best market and home garden plums will be of Japanese or Japanese-American parentage. The early bloom period of most of these plums is the only thing which limits their usefulness in this particular, however, they greatly vary, and the American blood makes them more profitable.

None of these varieties make large trees on their own stocks, they grow much better on peach. Like the Damson and Bullace plums on the Siberian crab they have a certain very charming capacity of growth, fruitage and usefulness when crowded close together in nursery rows, in hedges, or shrubberies. While responding as quickly as any other fruit to good soil and culture, the strength of the wilding remains. These are the trees for city lots, and even for roadides and waste places. Like the Crabs and Oriental pears, they belong to the handsomest gardener as well as to the orchardist.

There is another type of Oriental plums far more original and striking in its character than even the Japanese plums we have been considering. I refer to Prunus Simoni—the Simon plum of our fruit-growers. Some writers have called this remarkable fruit worthless; others have said that it was the best fruit in existence. Both are extreme views, but certainly this plum varies greatly according to season, soil and climate. Though cultivated all the way from Canada to California, its true place in our horticulture remains undetermined. It is sometimes very bitter, acerb and puckery; on the other hand it is often a superbly flavored and extremely delicious fruit, which every one appreciates. The fruit is always very striking in appearance, to-mato-shaped and brilliant orange-red.

Prunus Simoni as illustrated and described in Revue Horticole in 1872: Botanically a distant species (not a

Nicoll THE TAILOR Famous Beats

Our imitators of the day. See our new selection and be convinced.

134 S. Spring St.

All garments made on the premises.

THE MORGAN OYSTER CO.

Turkeys.

EAGLE BRAND OYSTERS.

Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game.

GOLDEN EAGLE MARKET

329-333 South Main St.

hybrid between the plum and apricot, as has been claimed. It has been placed in the peach section by some botanists, in the plum section by others. It will grow upon both plum and peach stock.
The tree first bore in this country in 1855, but only unfavorable comments were made upon the quality of the fruit. It seems to need a hot dry climate, plenty of water and good soil. Then it bears heavily, and its large fruits are excellent. The shipping qualities are always of a high order. Here, then, we have a fruit worthy of extended trial in many districts of California, and worthy of effort to cross with the peach and with firm-fleshed plums of more general usefulness; worthy of growing as it is, however, it reaches full development.

It is not my intention to catalogue the newer varieties of small fruits, so many hundreds are sent out annually; but I will note that Burbank's white blackberry, Iceberg, is very large and fine, a superb fruit which will probably capture the market when sent out. Mr. Burbank has a number of cross-bred berries of the Loganberry type, such as the Humboldt and Paradox. In these as well as in the Loganberry, we can see the value of cross-bred strains renewing with the blood of wild, high-flavored and vigorous kinds, the long-cultivated sorts. Rubus incanus, R. sorbifolius, R. capensis, and many other species from various parts of the world are being brought together for testing and experimenting.

Banana juice makes a first-class indigestible ink. A spot on a white shirt from an over-ripe banana is marked forever.



HUMAN METEOR PLUNGING FROM PARACHUTE.

he dives from great heights into the river, lake or ocean, as may be selected, flaming like a human torch, and leaving a trail of fire behind him in his perilous flight.

It is not a mere experiment that Oscar Norin, the aeronaut who conceived the idea, is to make, the country over. He tried his plan a few days ago at a private exhibition near New Haven, Ct., and achieved a distinct success.

such as are attached to the saddle of the western cattle man. These are used to tie to the belt a dozen tubes of strange appearance, from which depend small fuses.

So much for Norin's attire. Presently balloon and parachute are reported to be in readiness for the ascent. Norin thereupon takes his seat on the bar attached to cables which extend downward from the parachute, grasps one of the ropes firmly and looks for a mo-



WOMAN IN PANTALOONS.

Garments of the Women Goat-herders of Switzerland.

Old-fashioned Females in New-fashioned Clothes That They Wear With Modest Lack of Self-consciousness.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

If trousers signify higher feminine civilization, then the most progressive women of the century are the female mulleters and goat-herders of Switzerland. The conventional ease with which these hard-working girls of the higher Alps wear their breeches would fill Dr. Mary Walker with envy and take the timid dress reformer's breath away; or plain, ugly home-spun pantaloons; or their daily and only costume for the best part of the year. These masculine garments are not in the least assumed as a badge of bold independence by the Alpine damsels, or in recognition of equal rights with men; and no woman would be more astonished than one of these herdswomen should she be hailed as a new woman.

As a matter of fact, she spends her life too high out of the valleys to

of everything edible, either by man or beast, these vigorous young ladies get promptly into the common garb of their sex. This is the very first thing they do on getting home to the valley, or even before the descent begins, especially if, by jodeling across the highlands, some distant young herdsman has signified his desire to drive his flock home in the company of a particularly good-looking herdswoman. With the wisdom earned through 6000 years of experience, this sober, dull, over-worked girl knows the subtle importance of suitable and conventional dress, of her femininity inseparable from her draperies, so the trousers are hung high, to wait for another season, when they will be worn for the exclusive benefit of the blandly indifferent cattle.

ACQUIRED GRACE.

The Way Any Awkward Girl May Acquire an Easy Carriage.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

It was about 5 o'clock one of the chilly afternoons of last week and a group of half a dozen young women had gathered around the open fire in the library at the country home of one of their number.

Silence reigned for a few moments and the youngest girl in the party spoke. "I have been reading in the paper," she said, "that you had given anything in the world to be as graceful as you are."

Mrs. Hetherington's cheek became of a somewhat deeper rose as she laughingly replied: "Thank you, my dear, for so evidently sincere a compliment; but you can reach even that dizzy

girl! You may believe that I felt happy. My dear Lillie, any woman can be graceful and attractive if she will take the trouble and consider it her duty. A woman's influence, for either good or evil, is vastly increased by her possession of personal charm."

"But every one can't be pretty," objected one of the group sadly. "Every one does not need to be pretty," promptly answered Mrs. Hetherington, "but every one can be interesting, which is much better. Let me give you another object lesson, not myself this time! I have a friend who has not one good point except her eyes and her figure, yet she is a belle and almost a beauty. She is a few years older than I, but we have been friends since our school days, and she has never changed from a dull-faced, unattractive girl into a brilliant woman. What did it? Books! You can't read Emerson, Ruskin, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Tennyson and George Eliot without getting your character developed and your brain strengthened. Such a course of reading would create a brain. And, given brain, character and social experience, the plainest-looking woman on earth must become charming. It is inevitable for the inner life stamps the outer, and if you live in a world of beautiful and noble thought, your face will, may must, be its interpreter."

"But, goodness, Mrs. Hetherington," remonstrated Lillie. "Do you advise one to read such books, just to become charming?"

Mrs. Hetherington smiled. "My dear, the girl who has brains enough to persevere in such a course of reading is enough for it to be of any such service is certain to become so interested in it for its own sake as to entirely forget her object in beginning it—and then it has its effect."

R. S. PARKS.

A LONDON SUCCESS.

The Methods Employed by a Typical American Girl.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Any woman is to be trusted these days who frankly declares she hasn't a mission. That is why I felt a warm faith in Elizabeth Banks, when, sitting in her study in Queen Anne's mansions the other evening, she said, with perfect calmness, "I don't want to be a missionary, I don't want to be a bright brown eyes. 'Yes, I did all those curious things formerly, that's all there is about it. I'm no philanthropist, and I didn't come to London to reform things. I came to make a living, and a living was hard to get at first on conventional literary lines, and, therefore, I entered this field of journalistic investigation."

"Who is Elizabeth Banks?" Many of my American readers will be asking, "and what has she been doing to astonish people?" If you asked the question of a Londoner he'd lift his eyes in surprise and tell you she had done the most remarkable things of any American woman in London. He'd be impressed with the importance of her achievements.

Her newspaper life in America was short, but successful. She was in New England and reared by a strict puritan aunt, at whose knee she was made to read five chapters of the Bible a day. It seems rather wonderful that such an existence should have nurtured a talent for the most hustling style of feminine journalism that this age has produced.

She began making her living on the St. Paul Globe, as reporter and stenographer; then after that she went to Peru as private secretary for an American minister. After this she did work on the Baltimore Times. Then she concluded to find her way to London Town, and there to cast her lot for life. Her first hit was made by a clever answer sent to the London Times in reply to an abusive article on America, by Rudyard Kipling, and immediately the public had his curiosity excited over a girl who could write a letter exposing a man, and among the Londoners who were willing to print it.

After this letter Miss Banks presented herself to the editor of the Weekly Sun, and from that time she has been a regular contributor to the plan of an investigation of the servant question in London.

"But, my dear miss," said the editor,

"I am not a Londoner, and I cannot

know anything at all of modern progress, feminine or otherwise, and her

pantaloons are worn for storm convenience only, and in obedience to the

rigors of the rough, hard life she leads.

They are hand-woven, hand-sewed, cut

out on a naively-ugly pattern and are

about the only uniform suitable for the

special work and climate, known on

the higher Alps.

Moreover, breeches came into fashion

on the Oberland long before bloomers

arrived or the bicycle trouserette

appeared to excite public comment.

Somewhat obliged to look after the

goats and grass on the mountain, there

were not enough men to do it, when

factory work and emigration began to

make the mountain districts of Switzerland,

so the hardy Swiss women took the matter

actively in hand. There was no flinching,

either, from any of the rural districts

and the betrothed girls who run

about the Alpine uplands are wonderful

workers. They wear, in addition to

the hideous breeches, hob-nailed shoes,

beside which a cow-hide brogan or a

wooden sabot is a dainty slipper, their

heads are rarely covered and a sort of

plain, ugly home-spun pantaloons; or

their daily and only costume for the

best part of the year. These masculine

garments are not in the least assumed

as a badge of bold independence by the

Alpine damsels, or in recognition of

equal rights with men; and no woman

would be more astonished than one of

these herdswomen should she be hailed

as a new woman.

As a matter of fact, she spends her

life too high out of the valleys to

know anything at all of modern progress,

feminine or otherwise, and her

pantaloons are worn for storm convenience

only, and in obedience to the rigors of

the rough, hard life she leads. They are

hand-woven, hand-sewed, cut out on a

naively-ugly pattern and are about the

only uniform suitable for the special

work and climate, known on the higher

Alps. Moreover, breeches came into

fashion on the Oberland long before

bloomers arrived or the bicycle trouserette

appeared to excite public comment.

Somewhat obliged to look after the

goats and grass on the mountain, there

were not enough men to do it, when

factory work and emigration began to

Mail Order Department

most perfect system in use.

Send for Samples.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

Send for information.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

Wholesale Third and Fourth Floors.

Telephone Main 904.

Retail First and Second Floors.

Our Mail Order business has

doubled since reorganization.

RANDSBURG MINES.

AS RICH AS CRIPPLE CREEK AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The Olympus, Kenyon, Hector, Butte and St. Elmo Unknowns a Year Ago Now Shipping Millions.

NO CAMP FOR THE POOR MAN.

WILL REQUIRE CAPITAL TO DEVELOP MOST OF THE MINES.

With Depth the Ores Are Turning to Sulphurets—Daily From Mojave and Kramer—Developing Plenty of Water.

Alexander Culver, a real estate dealer of Los Angeles, has just returned from a month's sojourn in the Randsburg and adjacent mining districts, which he visited with the purpose of making a careful inspection of the mines for Colorado parties. To a

feet long, which it is proposed to run in 300 feet to meet an upper shaft not yet completed. The ledge shows on the surface 80 feet wide, with a pay streak for 30 feet, over a length of 500 feet. Going down next to the hanging wall, the quartz which is stained with oxide of iron carries a value of \$175. Between 500 and 600 tons of ore have already been taken out.

"The mine is now owned by Burchard, Singleton, Moore and Pat Reddy of San Francisco. They are now working twenty men and shipping ore to all three of the small local mills, which are overcrowded with supplies of ore, since their capacity is not more than thirty tons per day. The milling charges are \$7.50 per ton, to which must be added \$2.50 for freight, so that no ore is milled that does not run at least \$20 to the ton. The Olympus is the largest mine in the district and comprises nearly twenty claims all bunched together.

"Next to the town in Fiddler's Gulch is the Kenyon, owned by two miners, father and son, of that name, from San Bernardino. They have sunk two shafts, one 115 feet, the other 80 feet deep, from both of which they are now taking out free-milling ore, which runs from \$70 to \$125 to the ton in gold. The vein on top is three feet wide and is being worked clear across the claim. With depth it widens to twelve feet and has paid handsomely from the grass roots. About \$20,000 has been taken out since April. They are working six men and haul their ore to the

It is located on the mesa, isolated from the mines of Randsburg, and is of a distinct character. It has well-defined walls and carries a white quartz filled with small veins of pure gold, so pure, in fact, that when smelted it is worth \$20 an ounce. Some of the ore has run as high as \$200 to the ton, according to smelter returns. The first trial shipment to the smelter was 740 pounds of ore that gave returns of over \$800, and a general average of shipments to eight smelters shows \$106 net to the ton, after subtracting freight and treatment charges.

"Drouillard, who is an old miner, after hearing of the wealth of the Olympus, Kenyon and Butte mines, thought it would be well to make a prospecting trip through that section. After trying the hills about Randsburg, he drifted out into the desert east of the town. As he was working back toward the town one afternoon he picked up a piece of white quartz float stained with red oxide of iron, which showed free gold all through in such quantities that it started him on the keen hunt for the ledge. Working up a dry gulch about a mile and a half he stopped to rest on a ledge of rock jutting out from the bank of the arroyo. With the second blow of his hammer he knocked off the cap of the rock a chunk of quartz about the size of his head, which showed not less than \$75 in free gold in a body. He covered up the ledge carefully and waited until night before he ventured into town, when he sent word post haste to Sheriff Pyle that he had struck

33 1/3 % off

AT



07.109.N.SPRING ST.
R.F. 100 & 10000

33 1/3 %

Discount

Great Remnant Sale.

Tomorrow will be looked back to as the day when this or that bargain was secured, the one day of the year when the choicest and most expensive goods were sold for a mere song. Tomorrow is our last Remnant Day before the "Holiday Opening" (which is one week from tomorrow), the last day of the year for us to give serious attention to remnants of staple goods. If they don't sell tomorrow they'll be lost to you and us—in the incoming flood of Holiday Goods.

Remnants Colored Silks

Remnants Colored Dress Goods

Remnants Black Dress Goods

Remnants Wash Dress Goods

Remnants Dress Linings

33 1/3 % off

Muslin Remnants

Linen Remnants

Flannel Remnants

Eiderdown Remnants

Sheeting Remnants

In the magnitude of our offerings, novelty and beauty of our styles, astonishing variety, and matchless cheapness of our prices, we have no equal; now is your time to secure a dress length or waist pattern, sheetings or linens, at just 50c on the dollar.

Other Matchless Bargains.

15 dozen Honeycomb Spreads, new pattern, large size, made of fine Maco yarn, 7c grade; at.....

60c

BED SPREADS, extra fine, 10-4 size, beautiful Marseilles patterns, the \$1.50 quality; at.....

\$1.00

BED SPREADS, crochet, in Marseilles patterns, 78x80, extra superior quality, regular \$2.00 article; selling at.....

\$1.25

BED SPREADS, superfine, as good as genuine Marseilles, extra large size, beautiful pattern; selling at.....

\$1.75

BED SPREADS, genuine Marseilles, extra heavy, large floral patterns, ordinarily \$4.00; selling at.....

\$3.00

COMFORTS, fine silkoline, pretty patterns, light colors, dainty patterns, filled with pure cotton, only.....

\$1.25

COMFORTS, extra fine quality, snow-white cotton, largest size, beautiful patterns, ruffled edges, worth \$3.00; only.....

\$2.00

BLANKETS, 10-4 scarlet, the very best value in town, weighs 5 1/2 pounds, silk bound, all wool, was \$6.50; selling at.....

\$4.50

BLANKETS, the best bargain in the city, pure white, all wool, weighs 4 1/2 pounds, worth \$5.00; selling at.....

\$3.90

BLANKETS, "Our Leader," pure lambs' wool, weight 7 pounds, extra large size, pretty borders, sells ordinarily at \$6.50; our price.....

\$5.00

25 Doz Ladies' Fine Jersey ribbed Vests, fleece lined, the Oxford cut, white and ecru, with buttons to match, these goods are worth 75c; selling at.....

50c

HOSIERY, Children's Black Lambs' Wool, Full Finished Hose, 1x1, ribbed, elastic and fast colors; only, pair.....

25c

HOSIERY, Ladies' Pure Fleece Wool, black with gray tips, fine ribbed, guaranteed pure wool; only, pair.....

25c

HOSIERY, Extra Super, Ladies' Patent One-seamed Cashmere Hose, high spliced heel and soles, worth 50c; selling at.....

33 1/3 %

FLANNEL GOWNS for ladies, made of best outing flannel heavy quality, light and dark colors, lined yokes, with large sleeves; only, each.....

\$1.25

SATIN RHADAME, 22 in., all silk, extra heavy weight and superior finish, the best ever yet, sells regularly at \$1 per yard; price now.....

75c

BROCADED SATIN, 20 pieces extra fine black Satin, with large brocaded figures, all silk; regular worth \$1.25; will be on sale this week at, yard.....

\$1.00

NOVELTY SUITINGS, 44 in. wide, assortment complete, pretty designs, checks, stripes and boucle effects; regular worth 65c yard; extra this week.....

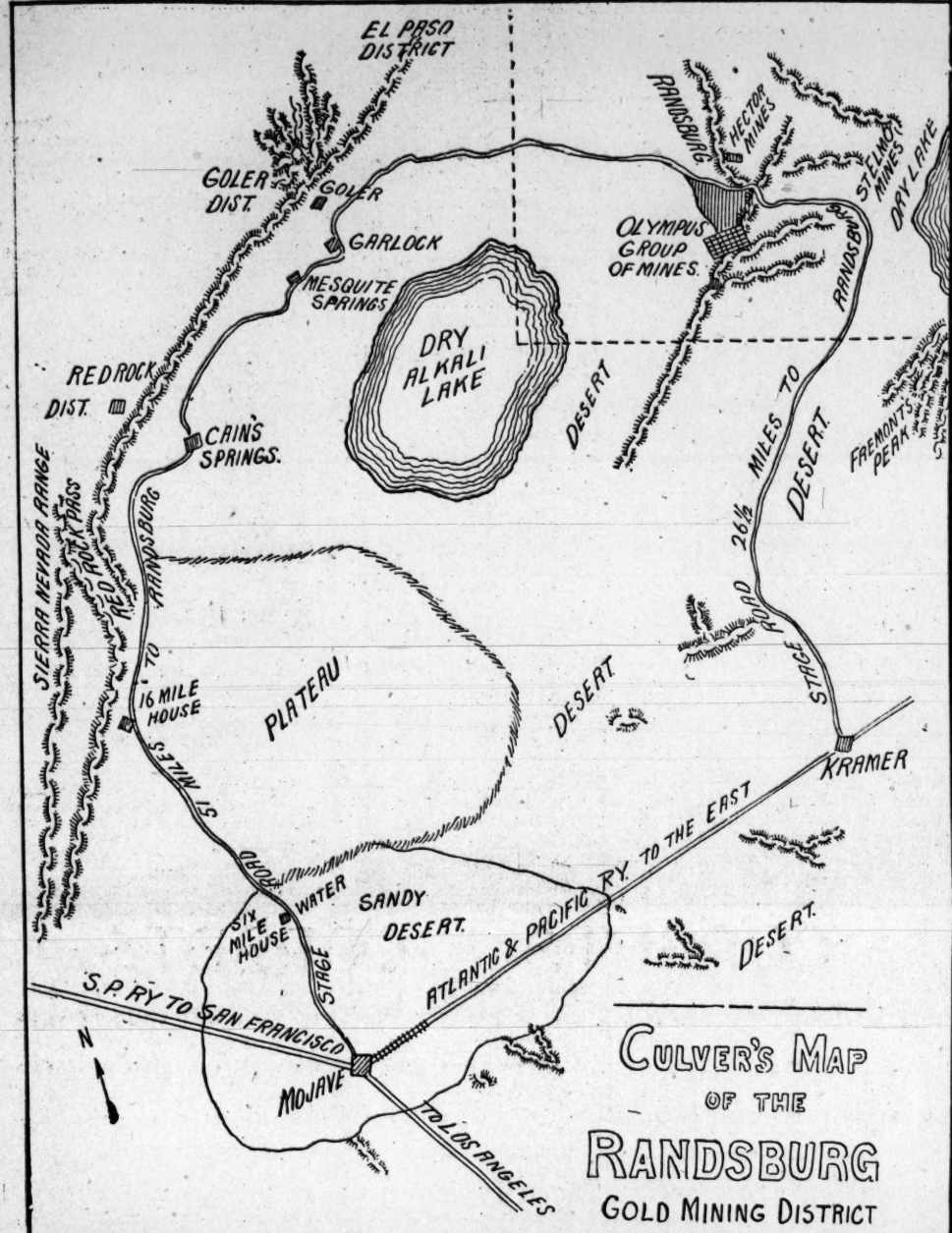
50c

BLACK DRESS GOODS, Lizard patterns, pure wool and mohair, beautiful black, pretty figures, 46-inch goods; reduced from \$1.00 to.....

75c

BOURETTY NOVELTIES, exceedingly pretty colored ground, with heavily tufted mohair figures, 52 in. wide; only, yard.....

\$1.25



reporter of The Times he gave the following account of the operating mines and the general conditions that prevail in and about the camps of Randsburg, which is now attracting so much attention:

"The Randsburg district is situated in the extreme eastern portion of Kern county on what has been known for years as the Mojave desert. To reach the town of Randsburg from Los Angeles you can take either the Southern Pacific or the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. By the former route you reach Mojave at 7 p.m., and take the Randsburg daily stage from that point at 7:30 a.m. the following morning, covering the distance of fifty-one miles in eight hours. There are a number of watering places along the road at short intervals; the first station is six miles from Mojave, a second watering place lies ten miles further to the north. At Cain Springs there is a five-stamp mill operated by Charles Koehn, and at Mesquite Springs another five-stamp mill. At Garlock's there is a third mill, now running five beltings, which will be moved to Fowler's millsite at the capacity doubled, if the prospecting for water now under way at the latter place proves successful. On the Atlantic and Pacific route you take the stage at Kramer station, thirty-eight miles east of Mojave. The stage leaves Kramer at 6 a.m. every morning and arrives at Randsburg at 10:45 a.m. The distance is twenty-six and a half miles, and two stages run each way daily. A water station is now being built at a half-way point.

"There are no such mines of free-milling gold-bearing quartz anywhere in the world, except at Cripple Creek and South Africa, as those discovered at Randsburg in the last year. The Randsburg district extends about four townships east and west and six north and south, and since the larger mines have developed such unparalleled riches, this whole territory has been overrun with prospectors. The operating mines are located in groups near the town proper, but there is every reason to believe that equally rich mines lie outside of the territory that is now producing.

"The principal group is called the Rand or Olympus and is situated just south of the town. The first discovery was made by a man named Burchard, who was one of a party which went in there with a dry-washing outfit, more than twelve months ago. They worked right on top of the ledge of the Olympus and panned out from five to \$20 a day for some time before they were aware of the existence of the ledge of gold-bearing quartz lying underneath their feet. By the surface indications there was little reason to look for any such formation beneath, for on top it has the appearance of decomposed granite stained with red oxide of iron and mixed here and there with crumbled quartz matter. The free-milling ores from this mine run from \$45 to \$115 in gold to the ton, as estimated from the actual mill-run, in which the sulphurets are lost by the present process of treatment. One shaft has been sunk 120 feet, at which depth it is intersected by an adit level 80

feet long, which it is proposed to run in 300 feet to meet an upper shaft not yet completed. The ledge shows on the surface 80 feet wide, with a pay streak for 30 feet, over a length of 500 feet. Going down next to the hanging wall, the quartz which is stained with oxide of iron carries a value of \$175. Between 500 and 600 tons of ore have already been taken out.

"The Butte, which lies directly east of the Kenyon and north of the town in Fiddler's Gulch, is owned by four Colorado smelters, because the local mills cannot save the sulphurets, which carry from 15 to 25 per cent. of the total value. The owners refuse to put the surface and it is claimed that \$70,000 has been taken out within twelve months, of which sum upward of 50 per cent. has been clear profit to the owners.

"The ore is taken from half a dozen shafts and runs from \$70 to \$155 to the ton. Most of the ore has been shipped to Colorado smelters, because the local mills cannot save the sulphurets, which carry from 15 to 25 per cent. of the total value. The owners refuse to put the surface and it is claimed that \$70,000 has been taken out within twelve months, of which sum upward of 50 per cent. has been clear profit to the owners.

"On the same ledge is located the Hector group, consisting of five claims adjoining the Butte on the east. This property is owned by the Ashford brothers of Devonshire, England, now residents of Randsburg, and engaged in working their mines. These young Englishmen had no experience in mining previous to coming to Randsburg, but the fact they had been engaged in alfalfa growing near Bakersfield since coming to California. The youngest brother went into the district early in the spring of the current year and located the mine. Since then the other brothers have sold the Bakersfield farm and joined the youngest brother in giving all their time and attention to mining. They have worked six men since April and have made the mine pay from the start. The ledge of the Hector is twenty-four inches wide and is free-milling, gold-bearing quartz, with from six to eight inches of decomposed material on the foot-wall, and on the hanging wall six to eight inches of talc, also carrying free gold in places as high as \$200 to the ton. The original ledge runs all along the shaft, from \$20 to \$60 to the ton. They have sunk two shafts, one 115 feet and the other eighty feet, and connected them with a level thirty feet below the surface and are now getting ready to sink the eighty-foot shaft down to 100 feet, from which point they will run a drift to intersect the other shaft.

"All of their claims have been prospected by sinking shafts from ten to thirty feet deep, showing vein matter in every opening in more than a dozen holes. Opposite the town they have started a tunnel, which is now in 107 feet, to intersect all the veins on the ledge. This property is the best prospected and in the best shape of any in the district.

it rich and wanted him to come or send some one at once. A few days later, with his brother's help, he located the whole ledge for 4500 feet and also filed on two claims further to the west. Later, while making a survey, he found the lead, one and a half miles to the south of the first discovery and made still another location. Drouillard still preserves the original chunk of quartz which he broke off the ledge on the bank of the arroyo and has promised of Commerce for exhibition.

"The first ledge is from nine to twelve feet wide. A later discovery was made of a ledge of the same width about sixty feet from the first. The owners have sunk four shafts on the ledge, which descend almost perpendicularly, making two openings on each vein. At a depth of 100 feet they propose to connect all four of these shafts by drifts. Ore has been taken out from the very surface, and they are now working night and day shifts, and employing twenty men. The remainder of the first carload shipment of the ledge was over \$10,000, and a second carload lot is now ready for shipment. The owners have put no money into the mine other than what it has produced.

"I do not believe such a mine was ever before discovered in a similar locality. It lies only out from the mountains on the mesa, on the side of a wash descending from the foothills. The ledge must have been laid bare by the floods, which were caused by cloudbursts on the hills above, and are only exposed for a few feet in a place. A large portion of the country surrounding the mine has since its discovery been staked out for placers. The gravel anywhere within a radius of two miles will assay from \$2 to \$8 to the ton. A number of miners, wherever possible, are now dry-washing the best pockets in the gulches, and are fifteen sets of miners are making from \$150 to \$200 per day.

"The country is covered with filings. The Randsburg ledge that there were over 450 locations on record, and as many more probably that have not yet been recorded. A great deal of work has been done on prospects, and the whole district is dotted over with small camps. The opinion prevails even among old miners that the great body of mineral has only been discovered in a few spots, and that Randsburg is eventually become one of the great gold-producing districts of the world. Everything certainly points that way, because most of the mines are running into sulphurets, which are increasing in value with depth over the free-milling surface indications. The ores also tend to become refractory, and will require smelter treatment. The cyanide process has been proved to be best for these ores.

"Barring the discovery of a few claims, such as the St. Elmo, Kenyon and Butte, Randsburg is no poor man's mine. It will require capital to work the mines in most instances. Not over 150 men are now employed on wages.

"The town of Randsburg is so situated on a little plateau between Rand and Fiddler's gulches that it gives opportunity for the building of a town of 3000 people. Most of the ground was staked out in lots by individuals, and

no company controls the townsite. The lower portion of the town toward the confluence of the two gulches is called Dutch Flat, and is the business portion of the town. Up Rand and Fiddler's gulches are the residences of the Dutch Flat, and is the business portion of the town. Up Rand and Fiddler's gulches are the residences of the Dutch Flat, and is the business portion of the town.

"The water question, which was the chief drawback for a time, is settling itself. An abundant supply of water is being discovered three miles and a half from town, and water now sells at the well for a cent a gallon. John high, a local engineer, has been engaged to make a dam across the river and water into the town. An old well-digger, who had looked the ground over carefully, told me that the indications were good for the development of water right in the town. It is hard to understand why nobody has sunk for water in that locality.

"Living expenses are not unusually high. The restaurants charge 35 cents for a meal, and beds for the night cost good grocery and dry-goods stores in the camp, and the necessities of life sell not more than 25 per cent. higher than in Los Angeles. Horse feed is high, especially hay, which brings from \$25 to \$30 a ton actual weight. Lumber sells for \$40 to \$50 a thousand. Greasewood, which grows on the desert, is the usual fuel. There is no good wood nearer than Tehachapi, and that costs \$14 per cord.

"I want to add that Randsburg is a very orderly camp, populated with a good class of merchants and miners, and almost entirely free from objectionable characters."

Exhibiting and Judging.
The following paper was read at the Farmers' Institute held in San Fernando in April, 1893, by John Burr of that place, now Sheriff of Los Angeles county:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is a subject which, in my opinion, will stand a great deal of trimming before it is in a condition to withstand the test of a severe critic. I do not wish you to think for a moment that I set myself up as a Judge more competent or consistent than my fellow judges, but in my opinion it is the practice of tabling and classifying the fruit that is partly, if not wholly, to blame. I will first take up the making of the schedule. Each variety of fruit should be sectioned, then the different lots of this fruit should be classed and placed in a certain space which may be allotted by the board of management to hold the amount of fruit to be exhibited in that class and section, not allow it to be scattered all over the different spaces being used by the local exhibitors. It gives the judges a chance to know where the fruit is raised, and sometimes localities influence the actions of the judges more than the quality of fruit on exhibition.

"For example, in the schedule comprising the number of classes, etc., we will take first, say section 4, class 1 to be for the best box of Washington navel oranges. This class should have a certain space allotted to it in the exhibition building and marked by a large sign. Then the exhibitors are to place their boxes of Washington navel oranges intended to compete for a prize in this class should be placed in this space, and no other fruit to be considered than which is placed in this space. Then each exhibitor to receive from the secretary of the association a blank envelope on which should be marked as in the schedule, section 4, class 1, for competition. Then the exhibitor must enclose in the envelope his name and location, but nothing to be put on the envelope but what was on it when he received it, and no one is to be allowed to break open the envelope until the judges are through with that class. Then after their awards are made the average to be developed in the name of the exhibitor has been exposed absolutely no change can be made. The same course should be followed in all exhibitions for prizes. The name of the exhibitor or locality where the exhibit was produced should never be exposed until after the awards are made, and under no consideration should the judges be allowed in the building while the fruit, plants or flowers are being staged for exhibition.

Referring back to section 4, an opportunity should be allowed to parties having less quantity than one box, by forming a class for the best Washington navel, and so on through the entire schedule, excepting in best local displays, in that case it would be almost impossible to prevent it being known. In arranging the schedule, rules should be embodied in it for the guidance of exhibitors and judges. The name of the exhibitor should be placed on a card, and the card should be placed in the box of the exhibitor, and the card should be placed in the box of the exhibitor, and the card should be placed in the box of the exhibitor.

"In judging local exhibits, it should be stated in the schedule whether the prize would be given for most artistic design or for the best original, or for the best display of local products. It is best to explain those points so clearly as to leave no grounds for dispute in judging. In closing this short article I would say that great care should be exercised in keeping any and all information from the judges as to who the exhibitors are or from what locality the fruit, plants or flowers may come from, as there is one but that has more or less local sympathy, unless the judges are selected from a great distance, which is not often the case.

Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

"(Indiana Farmer.) Every farmer knows, without being told, that his soil is utterly unable to bear the crops that it did years ago, without the use of fertilizers in some form or other. The virgin soils that our forefathers have shown that in a period of twelve years by the system of farming there carried on the soil has been depleted nearly 47 per cent. of its original fertility. It is fair to suppose that in the older States the loss is much greater. It is an undeniable fact that the old system of taking everything away and putting nothing back must be discontinued, and right away. The question then comes up, how can we best accomplish our purpose of bringing our soils back to a fruitful condition?"

"We are told that while it is necessary to have about fourteen different elements in the soil in order to make a plant grow, by continued cropping the soil suffers from the loss of but about three of these elements. These are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. In other words, most soils now called poor or run out, or the application of one or more of these elements, namely, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen, may be made to bear some or all of the farm crops. The most expensive of these elements is nitrogen, which when bought in a commercial form costs about 17 cents per pound. Next in cost to this is phosphoric acid, which costs about 7 cents per pound. Potash is the cheapest, which costs on an average about 5 cents per pound. How to get these elements into the soil in the best form and in the most economical way is the great problem for the farmer to solve.

Now, while nitrogen is the most expensive when bought in the form of commercial fertilizers, it really need cost a farmer less of all, for he can manufacture it right at home on his own farm, while phosphoric acid and potash must be brought from a distance. We are told that four-fifths of the air we breathe is nitrogen. Why buy so expensive an article when we have so much of it all around?"

The trouble is how to capture it. There are no means known for capturing it for our use directly from the air; but science has shown us that clover, peas, beans and other leguminous plants have the power of catching and assimilating this valuable product in their growth, and thus we indirectly get our nitrogen supply from the air. When these crops are fed to animals or plowed into the soil. The very fact that clover has the power to capture nitrogen from the air makes it unnecessary to apply nitrogen to the soil in its first stage of growth. After it gets fairly well started it draws all the necessary nitrogen from the air. When we find a piece of land that won't grow clover, it is because it is too rich in nitrogen, or lacks these bacteria. The latter can be inoculated to the new field by hauling earth on it from a field known to contain them. While the clover crop draws large quantities of nitrogen from the air, it releases large quantities of phosphoric acid and potash to mature a crop, and these all come from the soil. A crop of clover when cured as a hay weighs ten tons will remove from the soil sixteen pounds of potash and about fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid. The roots from this same crop will contain about twenty-eight pounds of potash and fifteen pounds of phosphoric acid. But while these elements must be in the soil for the crop to grow, they are not removed when the crop is plowed under. But when the hay is sold or in any way removed from the field, of course we take all the potash, etc., except what remains in the roots and is plowed under. It will be seen that while clover enriches the soil in nitrogen, it adds nothing in the shape of potash or phosphoric acid, and these must be purchased and applied to the soil in order to produce good crops of clover. In fact, unless they are applied the soil soon becomes clover sick." In the experiments carried on to ascertain how nitrogen is taken from the

air by clover, pure sand containing no nitrogenous matter was used. To this was applied potash and phosphoric acid, lime, etc., but no nitrogen. The clovers grew to perfection, showing conclusively where the plant obtains its supply of nitrogen. Profiting by this the farmer need supply nothing but potash, phosphoric acid and lime to his fields devoted to clover and let nature supply the most expensive nitrogen. As stated before, most crops need but the three elements in excess of the amounts already existing in the soil, but clover requires large quantities of lime, about one hundred pounds in a two-ton crop of hay, roots and all. This can be applied in the form of sugar and plaster or in kainit, which contains not only gypsum but a good percent of potash and common salt. We all know salt is valuable to conserve moisture and rid the soil of worms and grubs. The supply of wood ashes is so limited and their value so uncertain that it is better to rely on the German salts for our supply of potash. These can be obtained of fertilizer firms in the form of kainit, muriate and sulphate of potash. The phosphoric acid can be purchased in acidulated. South Carolina rock or in bone meal, etc. With the cheapness of these materials and the sureness of success following their use, there need be no reason why a farmer should not try to do something to bring back the fertility of his soil.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Short addresses will be made by President Martin Kellogg, Prof. Brown, Bernard, Moses, Strinham and Jones of the University faculty, and by the Hon. R. H. F. Varie of Los Angeles, to the citizens of Los Angeles on the 29th and 30th of November, at the University, at New Turner Hall, South Main street, on Wednesday evening, December 2, 1896, at 7:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

Continual Effort Continual Strain
Nerves depend upon each other. Nervousness in one place brings nervousness everywhere. It serves strain finally gets to the brain—all brain strain makes nervousness. Nobody can help but, but every man can stop the strain on the most vital and sensitive nerves in his body by wearing an

O-P-C Old Point Comfort suspensory
If you buy one and find that it does not afford a grateful sense of support and comfort, take advice to the druggist and get your money. Your address on a postal card will bring an O-P-C book-free, but only by PAUL & BLACK, Chicago. Sold also by some dealers in athletic goods.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

A CHARACTER STUDY OF THE STOUT-HEARTED NORWEGIAN EXPLORER.

Stories of Nansen's Wonderful Strength Gathered from the Lips of His Admiring Countrymen—He Has Carried Human Endurance Beyond Known Limits. As a Lad He Repeatedly Demonstrated That He Could Hold His Own Against Six Boys of His Age.

(Contributed to The Times.)

ALTHOUGH the extraordinary enthusiasm with which the cold and unenthusiastic Norwegians everywhere received Nansen on his return home, may be attributed largely to national pride in the success of a most difficult undertaking, it was obvious to all who witnessed this reception—a marvellous sight indeed—that it was also stimulated to a high degree by the personality and the record of a man, who may be set down as one of the most striking men of the day. Nansen is a hero in Norway, and that simply because he is a hero, or because at any rate in his character and achievements he approaches closer to the popular interpretation of that title than any man that one knows of. He has the build of one to begin with. He has been compared with the Vikings of old by the poets of his country, since his return; but this comparison has been made long ago by his countrymen. Indeed, the sight of the man, even to one who knows nothing of the extraordinary feats of endurance and courage which he has performed, is enough to remind one of the old Norse

which has not distinguished itself by liberality. There was never shown greater modesty in greater triumph. His attitude is always a deprecating one; the simplicity of his dress has been even commented upon by malevolent and jealous observers as an affectation. Those who knew him have talked to him, have seen him in his simple home, see here only another sign of what next to his courage is the most salient trait in his character. It is a quality, which no doubt he owes to some extent to the admirable education which he received at home. His father, Baldur-Nansen, held very strong views on the way in which boys ought to be brought up. For instance it was a rule at Store-Froen that the boys, turn and turn about, should wait at table. They were allowed no luxuries but the luxury of every outdoor sport. Till he was 16 years old Nansen never received more than sixpence a month pocket money, and in every other respect was the boyish inclination to self-indulgence checked and combated. On the other hand everything that could develop manliness, self-reliance and courage was fostered with the greatest care and attention. Fridtjof was taught to swim when he was 4 years old and was nearly drowned at the first lesson. Not long afterward he was able to save the life of his brother who was drowning



FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

heroes, who infused into the Anglo-Saxon race those qualities of courage and endurance, which have made the English-speaking people what it is, the predominant race of the world. He is a man of extraordinary strength, and as to this there are a hundred stories current. As a lad he could hold his own against six boys of his own age, so his biographers relate, and as a man he has certainly maintained this proportion. One has heard of the London pickpocket who, having attempted to snatch Dr. Nansen's watch, was gripped by the young Norwegian, and held fast with one hand in a grip so powerful that, as Mr. Bain has related, "his wrist was nearly crushed and he said that he would rather go to jail for a month than let that gentleman get hold of him again." At Tromsø, the other day, when at the feast of welcome, he was proposing Capt. Sverdrup's health, he suddenly lifted his shipmate up and held him aloft with one arm, so that every body in the crowded hall could get a sight of the comrade to whom he admits so great an obligation. And these things are as nothing compared to the feats of sheer muscular strength, which, with characteristic modesty, are described in his book on "The First Crossing of Greenland," and in the book which he is now writing.

There is no country in Europe more democratic than Norway, where, as long since as 1818, all titles of nobility were abolished and it was made a penal offense for any to use such. Yet even in the most democratic countries the respect of the people will go out more readily to the man who comes of a long line of ancestors, such as for centuries have distinguished the name of Nansen. Thousands of those who shouted themselves hoarse during his triumphal progress down the coast of Norway and through the great fjords of Christiania remembered, no doubt, with heightened enthusiasm the Hans Nansen—his direct ancestor—who in the first years of the seventeenth century—a mere lad—explored the White Sea, sailed to Petschora, and, indeed, with such equipment as he had, fought as valiant a fight against the ice and the night of the Arctic regions as nearly three hundred years after his descendant was to do. No doubt his memory was many times in Fridtjof Nansen's mind, as he pushed on and on, further and further north, as a spur and an incentive, but as a spur and an incentive alone. There can be few men, if any, who are endowed with more modesty.

Since his return to Norway, he has never ceased to put forward, what so many of his admirers have appeared to forget, that to his brave companions of the Fram, an equal share of honor is due. He has often complained that the rewards allotted to them are inadequate as compared to those which he has received. He will not wear his Great Cross of the Order of St. Olaf because his crew only received a paltry silver medal apiece. "It might at least have been gold," he says, and although he is a poor man, for every kroner he possessed had been invested in this enterprise, he found means to supplement with a large sum the money recompenses allowed them by a government

In the icy river at the bottom of the Froen Park, the first act of a long series of life-saving acts, which alone should commend him to the affection and gratitude of his fellows. Johansen, his companion on the ice floes, has described in conversation one of the last of these acts of heroism. "I was ahead of these acts of heroism," he said, "when a huge polar bear got on to me and knocked me down with a blow of his paw. Nansen, I cried, 'if you don't shoot this second I'm done for.' The instant after I heard the crack of his rifle and the bear went over. He added, 'The blow did me more good than harm, for it cleared some of the filth off my face.' He tells this story as a proof of the splendid alertness and promptitude and nerve of his leader. Nansen tells it, too, but as is his way, to show what a fine cool-headed companion he had in Johansen. There is not a motto courageous level-headed fellow in the world than this giant by my side. You ought to have heard the tone in which he said, 'Nansen, if you don't shoot at once, just as though he were asking me the time of day.' Here, as on every occasion, one finds Nansen deprecating credit to himself, in favor of another. One may attribute in this connection to the attitude he has all along maintained toward the scheme of Prof. Andree, whom many have described as his rival. It has been one of sympathetic interest, of hope for his success, combined with the opinion that the result to be expected was not a great one.

In what good stead his physical training has stood him in his life has been proved a hundred times over since he first began his adventurous life. He has carried human endurance beyond any known limit. His book on his life in crossing Greenland reads like a fairy story, or would so read, had we not every proof of its entire veracity. The story of his life after he left the Fram will read still more strangely. There were days and days of absolute starvation. There were days and nights when neither he nor his companion could crawl into their sleeping-sack. When food was to be had it was no Christian diet and water was a luxury. Already in Greenland he had shown what a man can do in straits, and who has forgotten his accounts of the dish of raw horsemeat which turned the stomach of the Lapps, who accompanied him, or of the cooker, which served for all purposes, and which was licked clean by the tongue of Balto? One cannot commend these accounts of endurance and privation disregarded and overcome to the gentlemen who write about the degeneration of the human race, to the pessimists who, curiously enough, look to this very Norway for the light.

More than these qualities which have been described is, however, needed to carry to a successful issue such an enterprise as has made Nansen world-famous. It is the quality of being able to work out in each minute detail the plan that is to be followed, of leaving nothing to chance, of foreseeing everything with mathematical precision—the quality, in fact, which carried Napoleon so far, till, neglecting it, he fell. Before Nansen left Norway his calculations had been made with such scientific accuracy that he was able to

SANTA CLAUS.

Hundreds of letters are arriving for Old Santa Claus. We have his mail box out in the front door, and every boy and girl in town are asked to write Santa Claus a letter. Santa Claus will arrive in great style on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock, and we ask all his young friends to be at the store to greet him. He will come from the North, and every child in the city should see him.

Linen Lunch Cloths, 6-4 size, 65c	Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 15c
30-Button Kid Gloves, Opera Shades, \$1.98	Satin Hose Supporters, All Colors, 15c
16-Button Kid Gloves, Opera Shades, \$1.49	Fascinators, All Wool, All Colors, 25c
Corsets, High Bust Dress Form, 3-Hook, 75c	Coque Feather Boas, Worth \$1.00, 75c

COLORED DRESS GOODS

50 PIECES Woolenette Suitings, come in checks, stripes and shot patterns, and all the latest fall shades, Monday and Tuesday, 10c
60 PIECES all wool mixtures, fancies and English suitings, come in following mixtures—red and black, red and tan and black, black and red, and blue and black, worth 25c per yard, Monday and Tuesday, 25c
100 PIECES new novelties, Mohair, Cheriot and rough effects; large variety of two-toned shades, worth \$1.00 per yard, Monday and Tuesday, 49c
10 PIECES 48-inch Silk and Wool novelties, come in black and brown, black and green, black and turquoise, red and black, worth \$1.00 per yard, Monday and Tuesday, \$1.00
25 PIECES Persian and Syrian novelties—the latest importation of new and beautiful colors; worth \$1.25 per yd. Monday and Tuesday, 75c
50 PIECES 36-inch solid color Ladies' Cloth and Serges, extra good quality, come in red, green, black, brown, pink, light blue and cream, 25c

10 PIECES All wool Diagonal, light weight and fast color, worth 75c, Monday and Tuesday, 49c
15 PIECES Figured Silicas, extra heavy, large variety of patterns, fast as to color and to wear, worth 39c, Monday and Tuesday, 39c
10 PIECES Brocade Serge, all wool, handsome designs, heavy fall weight, worth 75c per yard, Monday and Tuesday, 50c
25 PIECES Silk and Wool Boucle Suitings, Crepons, and Creponettes, 89c, Monday and Tuesday, 89c
10 PIECES extra heavy Crepons, handsome designs, worth \$2.50 per yard, Monday and Tuesday, \$1.75

10 PIECES All wool Diagonal, light weight and fast color, worth 75c, Monday and Tuesday, 49c
15 PIECES Figured Silicas, extra heavy, large variety of patterns, fast as to color and to wear, worth 39c, Monday and Tuesday, 39c
10 PIECES Brocade Serge, all wool, handsome designs, heavy fall weight, worth 75c per yard, Monday and Tuesday, 50c
25 PIECES Silk and Wool Boucle Suitings, Crepons, and Creponettes, 89c, Monday and Tuesday, 89c
10 PIECES extra heavy Crepons, handsome designs, worth \$2.50 per yard, Monday and Tuesday, \$1.75

10 PIECES All wool Diagonal, light weight and fast color, worth 75c, Monday and Tuesday, 49c
15 PIECES Figured Silicas, extra heavy, large variety of patterns, fast as to color and to wear, worth 39c, Monday and Tuesday, 39c
10 PIECES Brocade Serge, all wool, handsome designs, heavy fall weight, worth 75c per yard, Monday and Tuesday, 50c
25 PIECES Silk and Wool Boucle Suitings, Crepons, and Creponettes, 89c, Monday and Tuesday, 89c
10 PIECES extra heavy Crepons, handsome designs, worth \$2.50 per yard, Monday and Tuesday, \$1.75

10 PIECES All wool Diagonal, light weight and fast color, worth 75c, Monday and Tuesday, 49c
15 PIECES Figured Silicas, extra heavy, large variety of patterns, fast as to color and to wear, worth 39c, Monday and Tuesday, 39c
10 PIECES Brocade Serge, all wool, handsome designs, heavy fall weight, worth 75c per yard, Monday and Tuesday, 50c
25 PIECES Silk and Wool Boucle Suitings, Crepons, and Creponettes, 89c, Monday and Tuesday, 89c
10 PIECES extra heavy Crepons, handsome designs, worth \$2.50 per yard, Monday and Tuesday, \$1.75

One Thing
We do is to return every lady her car fare on a purchase of \$1.00 or more. First Floor.

Twill Cotton Cravat Toweling 3c

Yard wide bleached Muslin, with 75c

Children's Hose, worth 12c, 12c

Ladies' Hose, worth 10c, 10c

Cologne, worth 10c, 5c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

Baby Biscuit Dolls, 10c

Dressed Dolls, 15c

TOY DEPARTMENT.

Our Toy Department is one of our great surprises. Everything is new and fresh. We never carried toys before, so the line is complete and new. Customers in our other departments should visit our Toy Department. Encourage the children to write Santa Claus a letter, and bring them to see the grand display. Prices are in keeping with our reputation for making them low enough. Finest assortment of Christmas tree ornaments ever shown in the city.

48-inch Linen Scarfs, 35c

Men's Underwear, part wool, 50c

Men's Fleece Wool Underwear, heavy, 50c

Men's Wool Socks, 15c

Fels' Butter Milk Soap, per cake, 3c

Men's Kid Gloves, \$1.00

If.

You are making a present to send away containing Sachet Powder now is the time to buy it.

If you have any idea it is not strong come in and we will give you a sample free.

We are selling Carbolated Vaseline for 10c. Ask the price of it elsewhere.

Prescription filling is our specialty. Always what is ordered at the right price. Give us one trial—Your prescriptions are indexed with your name and number, thus never lost.

—Carbolated Vaseline—
10c sale for this year only
Restricted to all you can carry.

A specialty of soft elastic capsules.

Dusters, 10-inch, best feather.....10c
Dusters, 14-inch, best feather.....10c
Dusters, 18-inch, best feather.....10c
Ostrich 90c to \$1.00
Regular price \$1.00 to \$1.75
Lester's Fluid Bottle.....50c
Gilt Edge Shoe Polish.....10c
Hoff's Malt Extract.....20c
Malt Nutrine.....20c
Nichols' Malt Bread.....20c
Hospital Malt.....20c
Faber Best Tonic.....20c
Duffy's Malt.....20c
Trommer's Malt.....20c
Wood's Rheumatic Cure.....10c
Floral Toilet Ammonia, perfumed and fancy.....10c and 25c

Japanese Hand Warmers.....5c
Jap. Hand Warmers, pinks, 2 for.....5c
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....5c
Pinkham's Compound.....5c
Oriental Cream.....10c
Pierce's Prescription.....75c
Wine of Kola Nut, per pint.....5c
Fresh Kola Nuts, per bottle.....40c
Original Menthol Cough Cure.....25c
Ayer's, Carter's, Beacham's, Brandreth's Pills, 25c size.....15c
Dewitt's Little Early Risers, 25c size.....10c
Roll Toilet Paper, per doz.....40c
Chamois Skins, 18x34.....40c
Ryan's Curved Bath Brushes.....10c
A Guaranteed Dressing Comb.....40c
A Guaranteed Tooth Brush.....25c
Homeopathic Pellets or Tinctures, 10c

Closing out a line of Pocket Knives at 25 per ct. less than cost.

Remember our Telephone, 1218, is at your disposal whenever you desire—free.

ELLINGTON'S,
255 S. Spring Street.
Opp. Stimson Block.

Remember our Directory and Chairs, and all the Stamps you want. Welcome.

I Hold the Los Angeles Record

For the best Hat that was ever sold in this town at \$2.50. There is not a Hat in the lot that you can touch with less than four silver dollars in any store but mine. Any size you want—any color or any shape—soft or stiff. If you want to save exactly one dollar and fifty cents you can do it on one of these Hats. You can also save money on your underwear.

Siegel Under Nadeau Hotel.

BOSTON OPTICAL COMPANY.

Solid Gold Frames.....\$1.75
Nickel or Alloy Frames.....25c
Sun Glasses (including frames).....25c
Best quality Lenses (in stock).....1.00
Glasses around to correct all defects of eyesight and satisfaction guaranteed.
Optical prescriptions carefully filled.
Repairing promptly done. No charge for examination.

KITZ & GRANCHER, Refracting Opticians, 228 W. Second St. bet Spring and Br'd'y

Eclipse Millinery Co.,
337 S. Spring St. near Third.
Leaders in low prices and stylish goods.

Ville de Paris
221-223 S. Broadway.

Ladies' Union Suits.
85c All reliable makes.
\$1.00 All remarkably good values.
\$2.25

BOOKS
For Chautauque and Epworth League
FOWLER & COLWELL,
115 W. Second St.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

PATHETIC STORY OF A LIFETIME OF STRUGGLE AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

Early Ability Shown in School—Dull and Monotonous Girlhood Embittered by Neglect and Disdain—Unhappy Married Life With a Drunken and Abusive Husband—Great Success as a Dramatic Reader.
Recent Death in Paris.

(By a Staff Contributor to The Times.)

RENCH papers at hand state that Mrs. Scott-Siddons, famous a number of years ago as a dramatic reader, died here last week. Such was the brief cablegram, sent from London on November 19, which announced to the western world the close of a remarkable career. Many people cherish a personal recollection of the exquisite grace and beauty of the famous Anglo-Indian actress, as well as of her marvelous talent as a dramatic reader, but to the vast majority the name of Mary Frances Scott-Siddons bears little more than a vague suggestion of histrionic fame, often confused with that of her still more remarkable great-grandmother, Sarah Siddons.

This form of white slavery was particularly obnoxious to Mary, because her share of neglect and disdain had already been more than sufficiently large. She was high-spirited and rather



MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

So quickly does the "forward-flowing tide of time" efface all traces of toil and struggle that few even of those who saw her in her prime know the story of her heroic battle against an adverse fate, and the greatness of the victory achieved against overwhelming odds.

Mary Frances Siddons was born in India. The daughter of an army officer, she was sent to Europe while still very young, as are most Anglo-Indian children. Most of her childhood was passed in Germany, where she received the main part of what education she possessed. After the death of her father she was taken to England to make her future home in the city of Winchester.

Mrs. Siddons, Mary's mother, found herself possessed of means barely sufficient to maintain herself and her four children. Luxuries were out of the question, and the little family had a hard time to make ends meet. The two boys, Harry and Willie, the oldest and youngest of the family, were put into Winchester College, where tuition was practically free, and Mrs. Siddons strove to give her two little daughters what advantages she could out of her slender income, derived from a small property in one of the midland counties.

This property was managed by the family lawyer, E. W. Faithful, an uncle of the famous reformer and philanthropist, Emily Faithful. Mrs. Siddons' cottage was near the residence of Mr. Faithful, and the children of the two families were playmates and life-long friends. Alfred W. Faithful, one of the sons of the lawyer, was the particular comrade and boyish admirer of the little Mary, and when she died, reaching him in his Los Angeles home, induced him to tell the pathetic story of her restless girlhood and of her life-long friendship with him.

Mary was nearly 15 when the family went to live at Winchester. Even in her early girlhood she showed promise of that wonderful beauty which has helped to give her world-wide fame. Her histrionic talent had been evident even in childhood, when she had astonished her teachers and friends in her German home by her acting in French and German plays.

After she had been transplanted to prosaic English soil, Mary's budding ability as an actress was confined to such light and safe channels as Christmas carols and the like, in which she was the delight of all her young companions. Once this talent was carried to such a length that the dignity of that fine old English gentleman, Mr. Faithful, was seriously upset, the young people were amusing themselves with charades, and Mary, in the realistic performance of her part, apparently fainted away. There was much consternation among the elders, and many applications of cold water and aromatic vinegar to the forehead of the sufferer. The whole house was in a turmoil, and active preparations were being made to put the "poor child" to bed, when her self-control suddenly gave way, and a hearty peal of laughter put a period to the distressing situation. The youngsters enjoyed it hugely, but Mr. Faithful never quite forgave Mary for the irreverent joke she had presumed to play upon him.

Even these mild festivities were of rare occurrence in Mary's life. Her family was guilty of the crime of poverty, and she was moreover the descendant of an actress. Conservative and staid old Winchester could not forgive this double offense against the canons of good society, and Mary and her sister Ellen were practically ignored.

Mary was entirely too pretty for a young person in her humble station

which she appeared, she scored but moderate success. The fame of Sarah Siddons, who suffered a disadvantage than otherwise, for the remembrance of it led people to expect little short of miracles from the beautiful woman who so closely resembled the portraits of the great actress. Mary was talented and versatile, but she was not a great artist.

Her quick perception and dauntless spirit soon led her to a realization of the failure she was making, and to the determination to seek a new line of work. After little more than a year in the English theaters she made a second debut as a dramatic reader, and scored a tremendous success. Her singularly beautiful and expressive face seemed adapted to the portrayal of every emotion, and her whole personality lent itself with wonderful readiness to everything that was brilliant and picturesque in character or costume. Her voice was clear, sweet and flexible, susceptible of the most varied expression in comedy, tragedy or pathos, and the critics of the day declared that the reader, in her style was powerful and finished, showing nothing of the crudity and stiffness which had marred her success as an actress.

Within a very short time, Mrs. Scott-Siddons had more engagements for recitals than she could accept. With her success and prosperity, her husband's mania increased. By the unjust English law, which gives the husband absolute control of his wife's property, Scott-Siddons was able to draw every cent of her husband's salary in clover, making ducks and drakes of her large salary. Not content with this, he grew mean and covetous. He always accompanied his wife to the theaters, and his popularity, both in England and during her first visit to America, in 1863. He kept all personal friends at a distance from her, and he would receive no one, and took entire charge of the receipts. In this respect, he carried his desire for gain to such an extent that he would invade the boxes and the dress-circle during the performance, demanding to see the seat checks and the list of names, and if they were not promptly produced.

He scattered Mary's money to the four winds as fast as she could make it. In the height of her prosperity, when she was drawing the largest salary ever paid to a dramatic reader, he took the fancy for speculating in securities. After he had salted down about \$500,000 in this way, he burned the entire bundle of securities one day in a crazy freak, and for the time being so much money went up in smoke. In 1877, the year of the great panic, Mrs. Scott-Siddons made another engagement to tour the United States. Just before she left England, Scott-Siddons made an arrangement with some English people, which he and his wife adopted an eight-year-old boy, paying \$5000 a year to his parents for the privilege of bringing the child to America, and sending him as a musical prodigy. As the boy had shown no particular musical ability, Mrs. Scott-Siddons seriously disapproved of this expensive freak, but as usual, she had to pay the price of her husband's fancies.

Prodigies were at a discount in America during that hardest of years for theatrical people, so the boy was put in school and allowed to grow up like any other little boy. In spite of the immediate trouble and expense, he was the greatest blessing in after years that had ever come to his beautiful adoptive mother. He grew up a passionately fond of him, and always regarded him as her son. When Mr. Faithful saw her for the last time, three years ago, he was filled with photographs of her boy, for whom she predicted a great future as a musician.

During her American engagement, Mrs. Scott-Siddons drew a salary of \$400 a night, the largest sum paid that year to anyone upon the American stage. Scott-Siddons, ever active for mischief, not only persisted in all his former annoyances, but brought down upon his unfortunate wife a series of damages by reason of a little playful trick he developed of making engagements for her to read one evening in New York or Boston, and the next in San Francisco or some equally remote point.

It was a positive relief and blessing when, after he had gone to Australia, the wretched man's mania developed to such an extent that close confinement became positively necessary. He was sent to an Australian asylum, and is still living there.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons spent the next ten years in the effort to recover from the losses which her husband's prodigality had caused her, but she could never be induced to get a divorce. To all the entreaties of her friends that she should make an effort for freedom and another and happier married life, she simply replied: "No, that man is my husband while I live. I will never have another."

The last time Mr. Faithful saw Mrs. Scott-Siddons was in Minneapolis, three years ago. Her troubles were nearly over, and she told her old friend joyfully that her mother and sister were well and comfortable in England; her two daughters were prosperous commissioners in India, and her boy was a joy and comfort to her.

She herself showed the traces of her hard life, although she told him that she meant to cross the water, but that she would return some day. She crossed the ocean, but only the brief cablegram has returned, bearing the news that the restless, sorrowful spirit had found peace at last, and that the great stage of the world had lost one of its greatest stars.

MURIEL IRWIN.

FLOATING FACTS.
An average-size coconut produces a pint of milk.
Elephants are fond of gin, but will not touch champagne.
The railways of Japan transported 37,000,000 passengers in 1895.
There is only one sudden death among women to eight among men.
Until forty years ago Japanese were vaccinated on the tip of the nose.
The first fire engine used in this country was brought from England to New York in 1731.
The jute trade of India is of the annual value of \$50,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 acres under cultivation.
The Niagara River just under the suspension bridge is said to be the deepest running water in the world.
In one respect Archbishop Temple differs from all his predecessors. He is the first teetotaler to sit on the throne of Canterbury.
The corn crop in some parts of Michigan has been so great that many farmers were unable to get hands enough to get it in.
A Birmingham firm has received an order from the Russian government to strike bronze money to the value of \$90,000 roubles.
The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over \$1,000,000,000, or more than twice the value of the output of the mines.
(New York Advertiser.) "Going to send your boy to college?"
"Yes, I haven't made up my mind. I think I can have him trained for a prizefighter cheaper than I can for a football player."

THE SNYDE SPELIN BOOK.

SNYDERESE AS SHE IS SPELT AND ALSU WRIT—EVRY ONE HIS ONE TECHER.

No Sistem of Spelin Which Doze Awa With Skoolin All That is Needed is a Good Ear and a Good Hand Rite—Spehilly Useful as a Key for Desierin Council Records—The Crime of Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-eight.

FREE and unlimited colnage of words by Wood B. Major Snyder with annotations by his Clerk, Published by the Hurd Publishing Company. Entered according to the Council Acts of Snyder in the office of the Custodian of Kurios. All rights reserved.

(Herald.) "The people want some better reason for not voting for the champion of their rights than that he chooses to long to an unorthodox system of spelling."

PREFACE.
Bein a candidate for mayr of Los Angeles and feelin that I will probably be snowed under on Dec 8 and might not feel like writin anything after that date, I concluded to writ this little spelin book, feelin that by soddin I would be fillin a long felt want I never had, and I believe that this spelin book will be of use to some one for several daze and for that reason I want to do what I can to help others what might be sufferin likewise by givin them the anatomy of my daze yearz skoolin when I was councilman I have long realized the grate difficulty in knowin how to spel words according to rule and I believe that this little work if the sistem be adopted would make a spelin panick and that what we want the Maine point of my sistem is that there should be no rules for spelin at all—I say do awa with em—repel every one of um and let every man woman and child risk their own way of spellin, why I say so long as the sound is there and any body knows what you means wats the odds, under this Sistem skoolin wont be necessary at all and the city can save lots of money there bye and have more money to pay extra clerks and deputies and bords of Publick Trans-lators that I will appoint besides any enlow what is a kandidate nedent hafter know spelin—eny old kind of spelin is good enuf for a mayr or eny one else.

I take this opportunity to say for the downtown struglin masses and myself that we dont propose to submit the spelin book to the highest court, we believe we are big enuf and strong enuf to legislate for ourselves on evry question and particularly on this important question of spelin without waitin for the consent of any other nation or any class of people who think they are smart becuz they kin spell—we repede to be independent of england and english spelin books and we propose to spell words hear- after just as we durned please, why my friends it is the campaign of 178 over again why should we submit to the tyranny of them skoolbugs and spelin-bugs and spellin according to rule? why should we let the spelin according to rule a better thing, if the people of Los Angeles spel according to rule becuz england and the people of los angeles be made to spel not according to rule becuz I dont.

We denounce that old word bug and spelin conspircator Danl Wedster for the crime of 1828 he comited when he got out that dictionery of hisn which denominated the spelin of the south as daddies—we want to restore the spelin of 1776 and we can never hope to have general content among themasses until we wipe out that infamy of 1828 and destroy evry spelin book and dictionery in the country, and we are thefour infavor of the free and unlimited spelin of words at eny rashe of letters that eny body wants without waitin for the consent of eny nashun or Danl Wedster nor eny other of them wordy wags, and to them all I say you shall not press down in the hands of your demopoc candidate for mayr no spelin book nor dictionery, you shall crucifid him upon a cross of horse sense and common skool eddication. It is not necessary my friends for a mayr to know anything about spelin, all he need thing else, the mayrs clerk furnishes the brains for the outfit and do tell you that if you lect me mayr I pledge my self never to do a thing, never to write nuthin nor say nuthin but I will have three or fore clerks who will do all for me and if it is ever necessary for the mayr to make a speech he get some of my pop friends who all are orators to took into a foggy old rule book and make a speech to the crowd. This little book will be found useful at the civil servis egzaminashuns under the new charter and it will be just the thing if we can repeel the crime of 1828, for evry body will be able to pass the egzaminashuns and nobody will be demontified as I expect to see on Dec 8.

CHAPTER ONE—LESSON 1.
This Lesson illustrates the sistem of shorthand writin and spelin used by the author and which has bin found to be adapted to pupils and people who have to spel by ear. The list of words furnished has bin prepared by a well known Snyderologist who has had access to the council records, trans-lashuns have bin made and in the left hand colum will be found the words in Snyderese and in the ritehand colum the trans-lashun of the same into english.

Snyderese.	English.
Publick.	public.
requestid.	requested.
referred.	referred.
flum.	flume.
between.	between.
sprentend.	superintendent.
abandoned.	abandoned.
preceeding.	proceedings.
basin.	basin.
engener.	engineer.
matter.	matter.
Elysin.	elysian.
stagnant.	stagnant.
drane.	drain.
allowing.	allowing.
notifie.	notify.
superintendent.	superintendent.
porphyry.	porphyry.
authorized.	authorized.
pluchas.	pluchas.
plane.	plane.
collage.	college.
desd.	desd.
intelligant.	intelligent.
purpos.	purpose.
correctic.	correcting.
electrician.	electrician.
allarm.	alarm.
Philadelphila.	Philadelphia.
beare.	place.
corrill.	corral.
ruff.	rough.
onig.	nuisance.
nuisance.	caused.
caused.	crude.
electric.	electric.
Buenna.	Buena.
engener.	engineer.
proffiled.	profile.
adobe.	adobe.

City Clerk.	City Clerk.
pavement.	pavement.
ordinan.	ordinance.
grad.	grade.
Hond Brea.	Hond Brea.
mak.	make.
tunnelling.	tunnelling.
Castelar.	Castelar.
superintendent.	superintendent.
Freemont.	Freemont.
ascertain.	ascertain.
Castelar.	Castelar.
buildings.	buildings.
prepair.	prepare.
house.	house.
vacinity.	vicinity.
allarm.	alarm.
standard.	standard.
opinion.	opinion.
advisability.	advisability.
abandoning.	abandoning.
usual.	usual.
probably.	probably.
Southern Pacific.	Southern Pacific.
repeating.	repeating.
divise.	divise.
200 Park.	200 Park.
Boyle.	Boyle.
whome.	whom.
maintain.	maintain.
arch.	arch.
burning.	burning.
cars.	cars.
stopped.	stopped.
operating.	operating.
fortune.	fortune.
Bellevu.	Bellevu.
Bellevu.	Bellevu.
Bellevu.	Bellevu.

LESSON 11
In the last lesson is found a whole lot of the most commonly used words in modern Snyderese—a nuther edishun of the book will apper about Dec 8 which will contane a carefully prepared list of cuss words in the latest Snyderese for the use of turned down popodems.

Exercise for practis
The City of Los Angeles has sum very grate parks such as eco Park and the park at Royal Hites and Elstun Park and the Plazer and many other parks—there is to much stankant water in the parks tho and it is a grate nuisance and should be abed. It would be better to if the works in the parks could be paid with poffery (trans-lashun english)

Pottery
there was once a man named Snyder who had never lert to spel he wished that Council Records Were wry one in a prose english (change into prose english)

Grasses.
(Southern Cultivator.) The grasses play no unimportant part in the material of the adornment of the earth's surface. It is estimated that there are distributed throughout the world nearly four thousand species of grasses, of which over one-third are natives of North America. Not all of these grasses are equally valuable, of them are appropos worthless, and a number harmful to agriculture. These varieties cover those limited to the Arctic zone, or confined to the high mountain tops, or growing within the tropics as well as those in temperate climate, various in their uses and individual characteristics, supply an interesting theme for the agriculturist to consider in laboring for the improvement of the field and grazing resources of his country.

Of fifteen varieties of the grasses used in the world for lawn purposes, the South has Bermuda, Kentucky blue, Louisiana on the Gulf coast, and St. Augustine on the Atlantic Coast. For hay the world has forty-five varieties to select from, and the South has Johnson, Japanese wheat, oats, Hungarian Brome, Schrader's Brome, Bermuda, Mulla, crab, orchard, hard, timothy, Colorado, Spanish, and Tef. The varieties for soiling are limited to nine, of which the South has teosinte, millet, Kafir corn, sorghum, oats, rye, barley and Indian corn. There are twenty-nine varieties used for pasturage in the world, of which the South can use orchard, Bermuda, everlasting, Guinea, creeping crab, Louisiana, Texas blue and St. Augustine. The Blandy, joint St. Augustine and beach grasses are used by the South as sand-binders, out of fifteen varieties in the world.

As soil-binders the world has sixteen varieties, of which the South uses Bermuda, twisted beard, Johnson, Blandy, Hungarian Brome and Simpson grass.

It will be noted that Bermuda is used for lawn, hay, pasturage and as a sand-binder, attesting its value as an economic grass.

The South should devote a very large acreage to the grasses.

"Chinese" by Way of South Africa.
(Harper's Round Table.) From distant South Africa comes the following. It is not quite new, if it has come so far, but we print it partly because it always stimulates, and partly to oblige the sender, J. G. Taunt, who is a young stamp-collector that distant place where we have so many other Round Table members—Somerset East, Cape Colony, South Africa. Here is the story:

A Chinaman died, leaving his property by will to his three sons, as follows: "To Fuen-huen, the eldest, one-half thereof; to Nu-pin, his second son, one-third thereof; and to Ding-bat, his youngest, one-ninth thereof." When the property was inventoried, it was found to consist of nothing more nor less than seventeen elephants, and it puzzled these three heirs how to divide the property according to the terms of the will, with out chopping up seventeen elephants, and thereby seriously impairing their value. Finally they applied to a neighbor, Suen-punk, for advice. Suen-punk had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the seventeen elephants and said:

"Now, Nu-pin," said the wise man, "take your third and go." So Nu-pin took six elephants and traveled. "Now, Ding-bat," said the wise man, "take your ninth and begone." So Ding-bat took nine elephants and was gone. Then Suen-punk took his own elephant and drove him home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the terms of the will?

Was Too Gay.
William Fryer was arrested by Officer Long yesterday on a charge of discharging firearms in the city limits. He was arraigned before Justice Owens in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and his examination was set for November 30.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

CASES WON AND LOST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY'S LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

A Handsome Showing Made in the Matter of Sulfur-at-Law Trial by City Attorney Dunn.

PROSECUTION AND COURT CLASH.

BEDWELL CASE IS A SOURCE OF PROVOCATION.

Mrs. Patterson's Stepdaughter Is Charged With Assault on Her. Will Contend to Be Heard This Week.

At the courthouse yesterday a clash occurred between Judge Smith and the District Attorney's office. Mrs. Patterson's stepdaughter is charged with making an assault upon her. The Patterson will contend with her. Judge Clark's court this week. Several divorces were granted. Maier & Zobelien want an accounting from Kiefer & Co. Santa Monica bakery is in court. Ziegler brings suit against the Cranston heirs to clear his title. Sale of property was confirmed as such official.

[AT THE CITY HALL.] A YEAR'S LEGAL WORK.

SUMMARIZED BY THE CITY ATTORNEY IN HIS REPORT.

Finance Committee Find Fault With the City Auditor's Book-keeping. Petitions to the Council Filed With the City Clerk.

City Attorney Dunn is first in the field with the annual report of his office to the City Council. The report covers the work performed by Mr. Dunn and his deputies to November 30, 1896, and will be filed with the Council tomorrow. It is here given:

"To the Honorable Council of the City of Los Angeles: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending November 30, 1896, containing a brief statement in regard to each case disposed of during the year, and the condition of these cases still pending in which the city is an interested party.

"Mooney vs. Morford et al.: This action, brought several years ago, against a former Council member and Superintendent, for the sum of \$20,000, for damages alleged to have been caused by the cutting down of trees which the city claimed were in the line of Jefferson street, has been tried during the present year and decided in favor of the city.

"City of Los Angeles vs. Pomeroy and Hooker: This action was brought to condemn certain land for headwaters of the Los Angeles river, and was tried during February and March of the present year and judgment entered in favor of the city, fixing the value of the land at \$10,000, with costs, have been deposited in court and said case is now pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"City of Los Angeles vs. Pomeroy and Hooker: This action was brought to enjoin the defendants from interfering with certain ditch and dam situated on land claimed by the defendants, and the action involved the right of the city to maintain this dam and ditch, known as the 'Pomeroy ditch.' Since my last report the city has obtained judgment in its favor and defendants have appealed to the Supreme Court.

"D. F. Donegan vs. City: This action was brought several years ago to recover damages alleged to have been caused by the cutting down of trees along First street. The case has been at issue for several years and is now pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"Lucy J. Harvey vs. City: This action is for damages in the sum of \$254.13, for the cutting down of trees on the plaintiff's property by the city of Los Angeles. The case is at issue and set for trial.

"Hollman vs. City: This action was brought to test the validity of the street bond act. Since my last report the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the City Council, holding that the bond act is valid.

"Crystal Springs Land and Water Company vs. City: This action was brought in the City Superior Court to determine the right of the plaintiff to certain waters claimed by the city as a part of the Los Angeles river. The case is now pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"J. M. Greco vs. City: This suit was brought to recover from the city the sum of \$10,562, alleged to be due for work done on the outfall sewer by Mansfield & Grant. The case was tried this year and judgment rendered for \$71.25 in favor of the plaintiff. I am advised that plaintiff will appeal.

"Frick Bros. vs. City: This suit was brought against the city for damages in the sum of something over \$8000, judgment was given to the city, and the case has been submitted on appeal to the Supreme Court and will be decided in a short while.

"Shepherd vs. City: This is an action for \$50,000 damages alleged to have been caused by the First street cut. The case is set for trial in December.

"McMillan vs. Glass: This is an action against the Chief of Police for \$5000 damages for the loss of a horse. The case is at issue and ready for trial.

"Julia Baker vs. City: This is an action against the city for \$5000 damages alleged to have been caused by the grading of Flower street. The case is at issue and will probably be tried during the next year.

"Mackey & Young vs. City: This suit was for \$1520 for certain timber left in the outfall sewer. The case was tried in December last and decided in favor of the city.

"James vs. Teed et al.: This suit was brought against the City Council for damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of water sold outside the city limits. The case was tried in January last and judgment rendered in favor of the City Council.

"Bassett vs. Teed et al.: This suit was like the last one, and has been tried and judgment entered in favor of the City Council.

"Dehali vs. City et al.: This action was brought to enjoin the issuing of a used under a deed for delinquent taxes and was decided in favor of the city and is now pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"Bassett vs. Teed et al.: This is another suit to recover damages alleged to have been suffered through the sale of zanja water. The case is at issue and will be tried December 15.

"City vs. Louise Naud et al.: This action was brought to condemn certain land for the opening of Ash street, for has lately been decided in favor of the city on account of certain irregularities

in the report of the commissioners who had rendered the matter.

"Connel vs. City: This is an action against the city to determine the title to certain land on Mission Road. The case is at issue and will be tried during the coming year.

"City vs. Leavis et al.: This case was brought to condemn certain parcels of land for the extension of Lake Shore avenue. The case was tried during the past year, and the city obtained judgment. It has been appealed to the Supreme Court by some of the defendants and is now ready for submission in the Supreme Court.

"Parke vs. City: This case was brought to enjoin the grading of First street at the corner of Hill and First streets, and to recover \$10,000 damages for a ready done there. This case is at issue and will be tried during the coming year.

"City vs. Teed: This action was brought in the Supreme Court to test the validity of certain funding bonds issued by the city. The Supreme Court held against the bonds on the ground that they were payable in the city of New York.

"Real Estate S. and I. C. vs. City: This suit is to recover \$98 for taxes alleged to have been erroneously collected by the city. The case is pending on demurrer in the Justice Court.

"Fonkin vs. City: This is an old case which has been pending a long time in the Justice Court, and which I am ready to try whenever plaintiff is. The plaintiff claims \$295 damages alleged to have been caused by the grading of Bonnie Brae street.

"Whalley vs. City: This action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been caused by reason of a gravel pit made by the city into which a part of the plaintiff's lot caved. The case is at issue and will be tried during the coming year.

"Smith vs. City: This action was brought to recover damages alleged to have been caused by the cut at the head of Broadway. The suit is at issue and will be tried the coming year.

"City vs. York et al.: This suit was brought by the city and the city obtained judgment for the sum of \$234.35, which was paid into the treasury during the present year.

"Dominguez vs. City: This suit was brought by Dominguez to quiet her title to a piece of land, which the city claimed was a part of Wall street. The case was tried and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$150.

"Rodriguez vs. City: This is an action for \$1000, damages alleged to have been caused by the grading of a street in Boyle Heights. The case is at issue and ready for trial.

"Porter vs. the Mayor and City Council: This is a writ of habeas corpus to compel the city to call an election for the submission of the question of annexation under a petition which the city was afterward filed and the suit dismissed.

"Griffin, et al. vs. City: This action was brought to review the proceedings of the city in regard to the Maple-avenue sewer district. The court recently rendered judgment in favor of the city.

"Powell vs. City: This action was brought to compel the City Justice to furnish an abstract of judgment in the case of Powell vs. City, which was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

"City vs. Mary H. Banning: This action was brought by the city to ascertain the damages which the defendant would suffer by reason of the change of grade of a portion of Hill street. The case is set for trial in January, but the matter will probably be settled amicably.

"Friedman vs. City, et al.: This action was brought by the city to condemn certain land along Echo Park. The suit has been dismissed as to the city.

"Welch vs. City: This action was brought to enjoin the paving of Main street. The case was tried and judgment entered in favor of the city.

"Hooker and Pomeroy vs. City: This action has been brought against the city in the United States Circuit Court and involves the title to certain waters which the city claims as a part of the Los Angeles river. The case is at issue and ready for trial.

"Rudolph Sherer vs. J. M. Glass, et al.: This was an action brought to enjoin the cutting down of a hill in Court street on which was a certain engine house. Judgment went for the plaintiff.

"Mark & Bryan vs. Howard, Street Superintendent et al.: This case was brought to enjoin the paving of Main street, was tried in April and decided in favor of the city.

"L. O. Owens, City Justice: This action was brought to compel the City Justice to file a civil suit without a deposit of costs being first made. On the trial judgment went for the defendant.

"Lucy J. Harvey vs. City: This action is for damages in the sum of \$254.13, for the cutting down of trees on the plaintiff's property by the city of Los Angeles. The case is at issue and set for trial.

"Hollman vs. City: This action was brought to test the validity of the street bond act. Since my last report the Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the City Council, holding that the bond act is valid.

"Crystal Springs Land and Water Company vs. City: This action was brought in the City Superior Court to determine the right of the plaintiff to certain waters claimed by the city as a part of the Los Angeles river. The case is now pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"J. M. Greco vs. City: This suit was brought to recover from the city the sum of \$10,562, alleged to be due for work done on the outfall sewer by Mansfield & Grant. The case was tried this year and judgment rendered for \$71.25 in favor of the plaintiff. I am advised that plaintiff will appeal.

"Frick Bros. vs. City: This suit was brought against the city for damages in the sum of something over \$8000, judgment was given to the city, and the case has been submitted on appeal to the Supreme Court and will be decided in a short while.

"Shepherd vs. City: This is an action for \$50,000 damages alleged to have been caused by the First street cut. The case is set for trial in December.

"McMillan vs. Glass: This is an action against the Chief of Police for \$5000 damages for the loss of a horse. The case is at issue and ready for trial.

"Julia Baker vs. City: This is an action against the city for \$5000 damages alleged to have been caused by the grading of Flower street. The case is at issue and will probably be tried during the next year.

"Mackey & Young vs. City: This suit was for \$1520 for certain timber left in the outfall sewer. The case was tried in December last and decided in favor of the city.

"James vs. Teed et al.: This suit was brought against the City Council for damages alleged to have been suffered by reason of water sold outside the city limits. The case was tried in January last and judgment rendered in favor of the City Council.

"Bassett vs. Teed et al.: This suit was like the last one, and has been tried and judgment entered in favor of the City Council.

"Dehali vs. City et al.: This action was brought to enjoin the issuing of a used under a deed for delinquent taxes and was decided in favor of the city and is now pending an appeal to the Supreme Court.

"Bassett vs. Teed et al.: This is another suit to recover damages alleged to have been suffered through the sale of zanja water. The case is at issue and will be tried December 15.

"City vs. Louise Naud et al.: This action was brought to condemn certain land for the opening of Ash street, for has lately been decided in favor of the city on account of certain irregularities

in the report of the commissioners who had rendered the matter.

"Connel vs. City: This is an action against the city to determine the title to certain land on Mission Road. The case is at issue and will be tried during the coming year.

"City vs. Leavis et al.: This case was brought to condemn certain parcels of land for the extension of Lake Shore avenue. The case was tried during the past year, and the city obtained judgment. It has been appealed to the Supreme Court by some of the defendants and is now ready for submission in the Supreme Court.

"Parke vs. City: This case was brought to enjoin the grading of First street at the corner of Hill and First streets, and to recover \$10,000 damages for a ready done there. This case is at issue and will be tried during the coming year.

"City vs. Teed: This action was brought in the Supreme Court to test the validity of certain funding bonds issued by the city. The Supreme Court held against the bonds on the ground that they were payable in the city of New York.

The suit has been tried and judgment rendered in favor of the city.

"Robb vs. City: This case was brought against the Street Superintendent to compel him to enter into certain contracts for street paving. Both have been tried and decided in our favor.

"Robb vs. City: This action is to recover \$1300, the amount of a check forfeited by the city by reason of the failure of the plaintiff to enter into a contract to lay in the annexed portion of the city, and the case is now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court.

"City vs. William Young: This action was brought by the city of Los Angeles to view the proceedings of the Justice of the Peace in the action of McComb vs. the City. Judgment was rendered in favor of the city, and the case is now pending on appeal to the Supreme Court.

"Western Contracting and Construction Company vs. City Council: This action was brought to review and set aside the attempt of the City Council to annul the contract with the City of Long Beach for the paving of Main street and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

"West Los Angeles Water Company vs. City: This action was recently brought in the United States Circuit Court, and is another one of the many actions pending in that court for the water of the Los Angeles river.

"Spangler vs. City: This is an action for \$299 damages alleged to have been caused by the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"Kennedy vs. Glass, et al.: This is an action against the Chief of Police for \$25,000. The action was recently brought and is not yet at issue.

"Bequette vs. City: This is a recent action against certain police officers for damages of \$5000 for false imprisonment. The case is not yet at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

and other contests, within the city of Los Angeles" by striking from section 1 the exception which permits the making of books or selling pools during racing season.

"J. M. Coleman informs the Council that the Los Angeles Railway Company has just laid out a track on Ninth street between Spring and Broadway, but has not paved the street between the tracks as required by law. The street is paved with brick, and Mr. Coleman asks that the council be required to pave its portion with the same sort of material.

"Gilbert E. Overton "has the honor to apply to the city to write the fire insurance to cover the new city market." He "does not know what regulations govern such matters, but will be glad to furnish the council when informed of their nature."

"Thomas Evans explains, in a letter to the Council, that about October 15, 1896, he was notified by the Council demanding damages to his property for work done on Philadelphia street by the chain-gang. Not being able to get satisfaction out of the Council, Mr. Evans now says that he "does not propose to tolerate any further delay in the matter," and unless his claim is paid he will deem it rejected and institute legal proceedings to establish and collect the same.

"Bequette vs. City: This is a recent action against certain police officers for damages of \$5000 for false imprisonment. The case is not yet at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

"City vs. Bicknell: This action was brought to recover a certain sum of money collected by the county under a special tax on the overflow of the zanja. The case is just at issue.

joined her in the Golden West. He did not come and was represented by a member of his father's household.

A DEMURRER. In the proceedings of Young against Blinn, Judge Shaw sustained the demurrer to the complaint yesterday.

DIVORCE SUITS. Emily A. Smith has filed an action for divorce against Mildmay M. Smith, upon the grounds of failure to provide. Rose Brauch also filed a suit for divorce. The complaint is directed to John Brauch. Failure to provide is alleged.

COUNTY JAIL. John Wilson, John Lawson, Thomas O'Hair, Joseph Johnson and William Gibson were brought in from Pasadena yesterday, under vagrancy sentences to ten days each. John Raines was brought in from San Fernando under sentence of twenty-five days for petty larceny. Charles Lane was booked from Azusa upon a charge of vagrancy and under a ten days' sentence.

A WAVE OF MYSTICISM.

THIS YEAR PRODUCES "HEALERS," "PROPHETS" AND FANATICS BY THE SCORE.

Did the Recent Political Excitement Influence in Any Way the Tide of Religious Hallucination?—Some Mystics Are Sincere, but Others Merely Pretend Holiness and Inspiration for Hard Cash.—Koreans, Angel Dancers, and Other Queer Sects.

(Contributed to The Times.)

THIS year will probably be put down in history as remarkable for its immense crop of spiritual healers, prophets and messiahs. The excitement over August Schrader of Bayonne, N. J., is the latest manifestation of the craze, but Schrader is only one of many. Men and women who claim to possess divine power have appeared literally in dozens during the past few months. They have sprung from all classes of society and while some have been charlatans of the blackest type, earnest workers who really believed in their own powers and in a "heaven-sent mission," have been plentiful enough to put the stamp of legitimacy on the general movement. Perhaps the widely-heralded success of the leading lights has brought many of the small fry into the business, but at least a fair-sized directory could be made up of the names and addresses of persons who profess to be agents of a God-given force. The widespread credulity with which these pretensions have been accepted is another remarkable feature of the movement, and this, taken in connection with the fabulous sums of money collected by exhorters and the attention given to "shrines" would seem to favor the theory that a

third group. Among them are Stutzke, Rodgers, Mile, Corredon, Sanford, Dolores Luis, Lida Nelson, Bradley Newell and the boy Paulin Delpont, whose belief in the matter has been shaped by parents and neighbors. The rest of the gifted persons mentioned, such as Clark Larrabee, Rawson, Dervin and Shavno, form a group which is indescribable in some respects. They have not sufficiently declared themselves to warrant definite characterization.

The first group is entitled somewhat to respect inasmuch as its members have all passed through the all-powerful test of having refused a money consideration for their services. Simple, in every case of the humblest extract, sympathetic and modest, the judgment of the just upon them must always include the fact that their intention is honest enough. But the second group, while bedecked with romantic features, must be looked upon as a fraud. Teed, who was formerly known as the "Chicago Christ," has become an absconded monarch in a small way. To his followers he is a veiled prophet and is the master as well as the lord of his people. He owns Estero Island, in Lee county, Florida. The inhabitants are known as "Koreans"; his mansion is named "Beth-Ophrah," and his consort who, by the way, left her former husband to become queen

belonged to a certain class of criminals, operating in New York City. Alexander Bedward, the negro who blessed the waters of Hope River in the West Indies and had thousands of followers, was once the inmate of an insane asylum. He was also sentenced to two years in prison for using "highly seditious language." He escaped, however, on a technicality and is rapidly growing rich on the proceeds of his scheme. Being the "prophet of the most high" he claimed to make the waters of the river healing through the efficacy of his prayer. Thousands of negroes bathed in the stream. The sick, the well, the halt and the blind, all fought for a place to bathe and it is said that the general excitement has caused the propagation of much disease. The water, however, only remained blessed while Bedward stood by. When he went away its healing power went with him. This plan enabled him to collect a new fee every time he came.

These are typical of the prophets and healers contained within the second group. The third group is as picturesque in its way. The claims of its members are more modest. Ferdinand Stutzke of New York, leader of the Apostolic Christians, is undoubtedly sincere, but his recent prophecies concerning the end of the world were a little off, inasmuch as we are still awaiting for the final call. He explains the slip, however, by saying his calculations may be wrong as far as the exact date is concerned, but that the final deliverance will be soon. One of the conditions of his oracular decree is that the bad will be destroyed by floods or other agents, while the good will be transported through the air to a paradisaical land situated somewhere near the North Pole. Anderson Rogers was a colored prophet whose failure to foretell the judgment day accurately, left his deluded followers without. In many instances, visible means of support. They sold their property and made so much trouble for the authorities of some Georgia towns that arrests had to be made in some cases. They were generally told, however, that if the ascension took place, all would be well, but if it did not Rogers's followers would have to go to jail. This had the effect of scattering them at the last moment. Mile, Connodon started all France with her prophecies.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

One of the City's New Acquisitions. Benefit to All.

Manufacturing Men's Furnishing Goods for the Trade by M. Cohn & Co.—Another Result Due to McKinley's Election.

Since the third day of November many are the diversities and independencies of the new enterprises in the business world. Among which M. Cohn & Co.'s new factory, No. 318 and 320 North Los Angeles street, is worthy of more than a passing notice. This is one of the oldest wholesale firms of men's furnishing goods, boots and shoes in this city and who are widely known in all Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico and Texas.

M. Cohn & Co. are the manufacturers of the "Boss Overall," flannel and silk overalls and pajamas, each and all of various grades. A Times man called at their store at the above mentioned place and was led back to Mr. Cohn's office. That gentleman, with his genial way, told of the great necessity of something of this kind in Southern California. He said:

"The closer a manufacturer can get to the consumer the greater the benefit to each. The time is fast approaching when jobbers and all middle men will be a thing of the past and the manufacturers will deal direct with the retailer, and it is with this idea in view that M. Cohn & Co. have made the new departure. It is well for the public to know that they are not wholly dependent upon the manufacturers of the East."

Mr. Cohn then took the Times man to the third floor, 4514 feet, where the operators were at work. They now have twenty machines in operation, fitted more yet to arrive, with the capacity of sixty dozen pair of pants a day. This is of no small moment when one thinks of one pair of pants passing through the hands of eight different operators. It will set the molecules of one's cranium working to see these machines, with the attachment of motor power, taking 1800 stitches a minute and to see 12,000 yards of thread unwinding from one spool; this will give some idea of its magnitude.

One of the great features is the cutting of the goods in a wholesale style. The goods with seventy-two thicknesses is placed upon a table sixty feet long and over thirty-six dozen pairs of pants or overalls are laid out at one cutting.

All operators are experienced, and some were brought from San Francisco where they have a similar factory. When running in full force there will be fifty operators with a pay roll of \$1500 to \$1800 per month. Another auxiliary to the M. Cohn Company is the Southern California Suspender Company, which is quite a large business in itself. The operators have their work systemized so well and manipulate their machines with so much celerity that they can turn out a pair of suspenders while you wait that would suit the most elite in dress. Mr. Cohn stated that the coming year would be full of business as he has orders enough now to keep those machines going many months.

TEA

SAMPLE FREE. 15c to 25c SAVED.

on Each Pound You Buy DIRECT AT OUR STORES.

We run 100 STORES, THAT'S WHY WE BUY CHEAPER

SELL CHEAPER YOU SAVE

Profits

Test this Statement By calling at any of our stores and getting a Sample of Tea Free

We Keep every kind of Tea that grows HANDSOME PRESENTS GIVEN

Great American Importing Tea Co's MONEY SAVING STORES

135 NORTH MAIN 351 SOUTH SPRING LOS ANGELES

PASADENA 34 North Fair Oaks ave. PASADENA 34 North Fair Oaks ave.

SAN BERNARDINO 431 Third St. SAN BERNARDINO 431 Third St.

REDLANDS 48 East State St. REDLANDS 48 East State St.

SANTA BARBARA 728 State St. SANTA BARBARA 728 State St.

POMONA Cor. 2nd and Gordon sts. POMONA Cor. 2nd and Gordon sts.

Office, 713 S. MAIN ST.

HAPPINESS—PROSPERITY

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14, 1896.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with inflammation of the stomach and bowels for the past two years. I have doctored with nine different doctors and received no benefit. I was recommended to Dr. Wong and he has cured me in less than thirty days.

Yours truly, DAN'L GIVENS.

316 W. 4th St., Leadville, Colo.

LEGAL.

Public Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock of said day, at No. 17 Bernard Park, in Los Angeles City, California, under and in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court made on the 24th day of November, 1896, in the case of J. J. Givens vs. J. J. Givens, personal property, to-wit: 1 six year old horse; 1 survey; 1 typewriter and stand; 1 large roller-top office desk; 1 upright piano; 1 book-case; 5 carpets; 1 bedroom set; 2 kitchen ranges; and other household goods, together with a large amount of miscellaneous office, kitchen, bedroom and parlor furniture and other household articles; inventory can be seen at office of Marble & Phibbs, 418-419 Bullard Block; said sales will be made without reserve to the highest bidder for cash lawful money of the United States.

Nov. 25, 1896.

W. W. DONNELL, Receiver.

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I HEREBY give notice that I will not be held responsible for any bills or debts contracted by my wife, Blanche Chick. LLOYD W. CHICK.

QUICKEST TIME TO RANDSBOURG

Is over new stage road from Mojave. Leave Arcade Depot, Los Angeles, 9 a.m.; arrive Randsburg 7 a.m.; ten hours on route. Fare to Mojave, \$2.75; Mojave to Randsburg, \$2.00.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Spanish Woman the Victim of a Highwayman.

Antonio Papa, a Spanish woman, who lives in Sonoma, was the victim of a daring robbery Friday night. She was walking along the street, clutching a roll of money, amounting to \$104, in her hand, when a man snatched it from her and ran away. Yesterday morning she reported the matter to Sergt. Smith, and said the robber was a Mexican named Leverino. She was advised to swear out a complaint against the fellow, which she did, charging him with grand larceny. The police received information that Leverino had gone to San Diego, and a telegram was sent to Chief of Police Brenning, asking that Leverino be arrested. A short time afterward a recidivist was received, saying that he was in custody, and Detective Bradish will start after him this morning.

THEODORE WATERS.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Spanish Woman the Victim of a Highwayman.

Antonio Papa, a Spanish woman, who lives in Sonoma, was the victim of a daring robbery Friday night. She was walking along the street, clutching a roll of money, amounting to \$104, in her hand, when a man snatched it from her and ran away. Yesterday morning she reported the matter to Sergt. Smith, and said the robber was a Mexican named Leverino. She was advised to swear out a complaint against the fellow, which she did, charging him with grand larceny. The police received information that Leverino had gone to San Diego, and a telegram was sent to Chief of Police Brenning, asking that Leverino be arrested. A short time afterward a recidivist was received, saying that he was in custody, and Detective Bradish will start after him this morning.

THEODORE WATERS.

"GREAT" SALE

\$25,000

Of BANKRUPT GOODS Shipped us from New York will be sold regardless of cost for Six Days. "Bargains" Without Number. Commencing Monday, 8 o'clock a.m.

Broadway Department Store, 4th and Broadway.

35c Novelty Dress Patterns. Grand array of fine Patterns. 11c	25c Gilt Edge Dressing, "guaranteed" genuine article. 11c
7c Glove Finis Cambric. All colors. "Very cheap." 3c	\$2.50 Men's Calf Shoes, very dressy styles. \$1.23
7c Twill Toweling Crash, "Bleached" and very heavy. 2c	\$2.50 Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, patent tip, new styles. \$1.09
12c Amoskeag Outing Flannels, "Heavy nap," pretty styles. 6c	25c Silk Windsor Ties, extra length, "fine silk." 12c
6c Cotton Batting, "fine quality." Roll. 2c	12c Gents' Band Bow Ties, large variety of patterns. 4c
6c Light and Dark Calicos, fast colors, good patterns. 2c	\$1.00 Men's Strong Pants, guaranteed not to rip. 48c
5c Curling Irons, every pair warranted. 1c	\$2.00 Men's Stiff Hats, good styles, "fine fur." 48c
5c Machine Thread, soft, fine and strong. 1c	25c Men's Merino Socks, "warm" and good wearers. 11c
5c Envelopes, 25 in a package. 1c	15c Machine Oil, "best quality," large bottle. 5c
50c Misses' Union Suits, "neat lined," all sizes. 23c	3c Laundry Soap, good quality, "large cake." 1c
\$5.50 Ladies' Beaver Cape, "full sweep," fur trimmed. \$1.98	\$2.25 Child's Eiderdown Cloaks, angora "trimming." \$1.19

"Bankrupt" Bargains in Every Department. Sale Starts

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

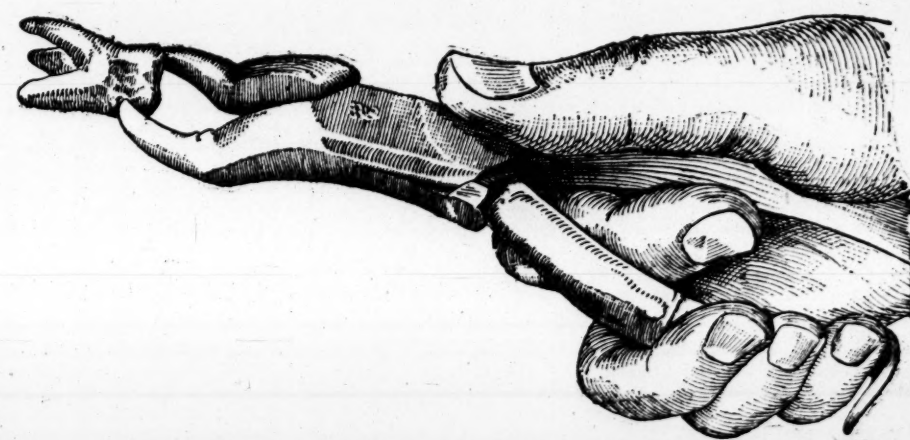
No Further Notice will be Given. Under No Circumstances Miss This Sale.

Broadway Department Store

Fourth and Broadway.

Next Week our Bankrupt Toy Sale, 2000 \$1 Kid Dolls will be sold at 25c each. "Watch us." "Keep your eye on us." "Expect Bargains." "You'll get 'em."

Teeth Filled and Extracted Without Pain.



NOTHING INHALED

No Gas, Chloroform, Cocaine, or anything else dangerous. From one to thirty-two teeth extracted at one sitting without any bad after effects. Safest and best method for elderly people and persons in delicate health, and for children.

Only 50 cents a Tooth.

You do not have to "take something and run the risk."

OUR NEW PROCESS

Of Flexible Dental Plates is as yet but little known by the public, and less understood by dentists in general. It has many advantages over the ordinary rubber plate, even gold plate, being lighter and thinner. This plate being flexible, no thicker than heavy writing paper, fits closer to the mouth, will last longer, and is tougher than any other rubber. Once tried, no other plate will be desirable. Brought to the notice of the public through Dr. Schiffman only.

All Teeth Filled Without Pain.

N. B.—We have just reorganized our office force, and Dr. Schiffman now has for his principal assistant, at a very large salary, the acknowledged best Extractor in the country—late of the "Boston Dental Parlors," Chicago, where for many years he had, in that famous establishment, entire charge of the Extracting Department. Dr. Schiffman, while continuing as heretofore to handle difficult and delicate cases himself, will also give ALL cases his personal attention.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.

Rooms 22 to 26.

107 North Spring Street.

wave of spiritual enthusiasm or of mysticism is in the air.

The biblical injunction relative to the coming of a messiah has been so ground into the general Christian understanding, and for so many centuries, that it takes rank with the most pronounced hereditary instinct. It has been played upon by charlatans with varying success for ages. In the early years of the Christian era Alexander of Abnoticus used this pretence to draw thousands of persons and millions of money to his temple. He carried on the deception to the end and died at a ripe age very much regretted by his glib public. There have been many pretenders of the same stamp since then, but never such a multitude as at present. Schlatter, who gained more followers than any of his contemporaries, disappeared in the midst of his success—ran away from his fame, so to speak and has not been heard of since. Huntsman, the "Modern Christ," still leads the Angel Dancers in New Jersey. Dr. Cyrus Teed was at last accused of exerting an iron rule over the "Koreans" on Estero Island, Fla.; Ferdinand Stutzke is yet fondly hoping that some of his unfilled prophecies will come to pass; W. E. Hammond is, according to the spirit aid, Rodgers of bogus Bible fame, seems to be merely lying in wait for another opportunity to lead his black followers heavenward, and Sanford still conducts his "Holy Ghost and Us, Bible School" in Maine.

In addition to the above there have been Bedward, the Black Prophet; Mile, Corredon, who claimed to be the mouthpiece of the Angel Gabriel, and who was exposed as a fraud after Zola had been hoodwinked into interviewing her; Dr. Dervin, who sold "Heaven-sent Ointment"; Vignes, the Swiss peasant, who was reported to have effected some wonderful cures by the "laying on of hands"; Dr. John S. Willets, who bequeathed his prophetic powers to Rodgers; Dolores Luis, the "Vision-seeing Maiden of Tobacco"; Lida Nelson, the visionary of Pleasant Valley, Ind.; Bradley Newell, who went to England, but failed in his intention to convert the Prince of Wales; Bill James, the Indian healer, whose patients all belong to the Fuyalup tribe; George Clark, formerly of the Vermont Legislature, where he is said to have made more objections to political measures than any ten members combined; Manley Rawson, Albert Larrabee, Paulin Delpont, the French boy prophet; Prof. Zack Shavno, and August Schrader. As can be seen from the foregoing, neither age, religion, color, race nor nationality has been a bar to the aspirations of this class of fanatics.

Healers, generally speaking, may be separated from prophets in that they seldom lead religious organizations. The greatness of being a Messiah is ordinarily thrust upon them. They are, however, of humble pretension and seemingly do not court the publicity they receive. To this class belong Schlatter, Schrader, Vignes, Bill James and Hammond. In the group of sect leaders who claim to be the absolute Messiahs are Huntsman, Dr. Cyrus Teed, Bedward and Willets. Healing with them was, or is, a side issue; something necessary to their continued popularity. The prophets who believe themselves divinely gifted, but yet only the agents of a higher power, constitute

of the colony, is known as "Victoria Gratia Horesch." To be a Koresch means degrading slavery as far as the subject is concerned. Every person who joins the sect is required to sign over body and soul to the high priest, who must henceforth be regarded as the actual incarnation of Jesus Christ. Teed is supposed to be able to create or destroy at will, and the two laws of the island—worship of Teed as God and blind obedience to his will—are never departed from by the inhabitants. There is no marrying in the civilized sense of the word and all children born into the colony are taught to believe that Teed is their father. The latter claims to be a healer and says he can perform any of the biblical miracles. The economic features of the island are well conducted, and a manufacturing plant and two newspapers, the Flaming Sword and the Pruning Shears, are carried on. Teed is soon to ascend to heaven, and is even now said to be preparing for his trip to the "New Jerusalem," from whence he will conduct the affairs of his colony at long range. Meantime, his followers, man, woman and child, work in the field whether fitted for the occupation or not, and groan and hope for the deliverance which they are told is very near.

On the other hand, the "Lord's Farm," which contains the congregation of the church of the Living God," presents the question of an existing Messiah from an entirely different point of view. It has been subjected to any amount of newspaper and individual abuse, yet it thrives and gradually acquires new adherents. It is situated near Woodcliff, N. J., and is presided over by the "Man Christ," whose name has been successively Alston T. Huntsman, Huntsman Mauson and F. B. Mauson. The present spelling of the name, particularly the initials "P. B.," is said to have a biblical or at least a mythological significance. This sect practices no ceremonial observances. Not even is Sunday recognized. Every day is supposed to be a Sabbath. The sect now owns the farm which once belonged to one Herman Storms. He is now a nonentity in the sect and has had all of his protestations against the doings of the members overruled. He is, very old. His family believe implicitly in Mauson. One of the sons is a Rutgers College graduate and a civil engineer by profession. The colony numbers fifteen men and women. "Unceasing submission to God" and the "continual casting out of the devil" are the principal tenets of the faith. At times, however, this becomes troublesome, inasmuch as the devil may get into the food, which must be destroyed, or into the room, from which he must be driven, the latter office being performed by means of a sheet of which the members catch hold and stretch across the room as they walk toward the door. This, of course, is a new form of exorcism adapted to fit the ideas of these modern adepts. Mauson also claims to be able to heal by the laying on of hands, but regards it as a subordinate office seldom worthy of practice. He is a man of striking appearance, of great magnetic power and zealous in the performance of his queer religious duties, yet by his own word he once

but the searching criticism of the Paris press finally caused her to weaken and go out of the business, even if it did not cause her to recant. Dolores Luis of Mexico and Lida Nelson of Indiana are visionaries rather than prophets, although they have both made some very close hits. Dolores Luis is a descendant of the Aztecs and carries the sympathy of the lower class of Mexicans and even the clergy with her. She is looked upon by her followers as a modern Joan of Arc. The Rev. F. W. Sanford hails from Maine and calls himself a healer. He claims to have made some marvelous cures. So has Bradley Newell, who was a Vermont blacksmith but is now a millionaire and all because of his personal magnetism. On his recent visit to England he hoped to treat the Prince of Wales, but it is not recorded that he succeeded. Paulin Delpont is a French peasant lad who has had some wonderful visions and made some wonderful predictions. Several tests to which he was subjected having proved successful he is looked upon as an oracle by the peasantry near his home near Larouque in Cevennes.

The last group includes, as mentioned above, George Clark, Melous Rawson, Larrabee, Dr. Patrick Dervin and Prof. Zack Shavno. Dervin and Shavno, the latter of whom is colored, have both fallen under the searching prosecution of local medical societies. The others are simply magnetic healers with varying powers for influencing the minds of their followers, and they can be dismissed with that description. But taking the craze as a whole and at the same time considering the recent prayer tests, the immense amounts of money contributed at revival meetings, the number of devil worshippers abroad and the admitted increase in literary works devoted to occult science, it must be confessed that a decided wave of mysticism, of religious fanaticism, is pervading the general atmosphere.

THEODORE WATERS.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Spanish Woman the Victim of a Highwayman.

Antonio Papa, a Spanish woman, who lives in Sonoma, was the victim of a daring robbery Friday night. She was walking along the street, clutching a roll of money, amounting to \$104, in her hand, when a man snatched it from her and ran away. Yesterday morning she reported the matter to Sergt. Smith, and said the robber was a Mexican named Leverino. She was advised to swear out a complaint against the fellow, which she did, charging him with grand larceny. The police received information that Leverino had gone to San Diego, and a telegram was sent to Chief of Police Brenning, asking that Leverino be arrested. A short time afterward a recidivist was received, saying that he was in custody, and Detective Bradish will start after him this morning.

QUICKEST TIME TO RANDSBOURG

Is over new stage road from Mojave. Leave Arcade Depot, Los Angeles, 9 a.m.; arrive Randsburg 7 a.m.; ten hours on route. Fare to Mojave, \$2.75; Mojave to Randsburg, \$2.00.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Spanish Woman the Victim of a Highwayman.

Antonio Papa, a Spanish woman, who lives in Sonoma, was the victim of a daring robbery Friday night. She was walking along the street, clutching a roll of money, amounting to \$104, in her hand, when a man snatched it from her and ran away. Yesterday morning she reported the matter to Sergt. Smith, and said the robber was a Mexican named Leverino. She was advised to swear out a complaint against the fellow, which she did, charging him with grand larceny. The police received information that Leverino had gone to San Diego, and a telegram was sent to Chief of Police Brenning, asking that Leverino be arrested. A short time afterward a recidivist was received, saying that he was in custody, and Detective Bradish will start after him this morning.



THE Eagle noticed with considerable interest that a couple of nights ago the Sunset Clubbers took a whack at the modern newspaper at its dinner down at Jerry's, and while the opinion appeared to prevail thereabouts quite generally that the modern newspaper is an all-round son of a gun and the men who make it no better than they ought to be, to say the least, a few words were said in its defense.

Sitting as does the Eagle bird of freedom poised on this rocky perch above the intellectual bee hive in which is collected the honey of news and within hearing of the clicking linotypes and the whirling wheels of the lightning presses which marshal it in columns and deploy it in gigantic issues for the thousands who read, I wonder, sometimes, that the newspaper is as good and clean and brave and honest as it is.

Of course not all newspapers are good, clean, brave and honest—the contrary, quite the reverse—but that the majority of them are is beyond dispute. No class either of men or of institutions should be judged by the exceptions. We should not judge all bankers by the ones who loot the cash boxes and flee to Canada, nor all the women in the world by the ones who clamor for the suffrage.

As already remarked, the wonder is, in this dissolute age, that the daily journal is as high in tone, as correct in its statements of fact, and as cleanly in its morals as it really is.

For all the land is rife with rattling good, juicy stories that never see the light of day in the newspapers. If they did, the town would have a rib-cloving sensation for breakfast every morning and society would be so torn up that the road to the brush would be better traveled than Broadway.

Every newspaper man knows a thousand things that are salacious, sensational and startling, such as would make newspapers sell like the traditional hot cakes, but he keeps these thousands of secrets inviolate and the pigeon holes of his desk are crammed with unpublished details. It is only when the courts or the police take cognizance of naughty stories that they get into print, except in the rarest cases.

For it is into the newspaper office of the land that people come with their grievances, their covert slanders, their tales of scandal, their woes and sorrows and schemes against reputation and property.

And the editors sit in judgment upon all these frauds and fakirs and blackmailers, a bulwark of righteousness and good faith.

The claim is not uncommonly made that the newspapers err in their statements of fact. Well, if this be the case at times it is not the fault of the newspaper men but of the people of the world who make slipshod or biased statements, that great class who lie either from the very lust of lying or because of mental strabismus.

For the newspaper men, as nearly ubiquitous as they are, cannot be quite everywhere. They must take the word of witnesses for the things that occur and if these occurrences are incorrectly exploited it is the fault of the narrator and not of the chronicler.

As a matter of fact, newspapers are the most honest of all the organs of information in the world. They are the most honest of all the organs of information in the world. They are the most honest of all the organs of information in the world.

Of course there are some things that come up in a rush that cannot be as thoroughly investigated as they ought to be, but, considering all things, it is most remarkable that the main features of a newspaper story are almost invariably correct. That there should be minor errors is unavoidable. Thus the Eagle, who sees the coming and going army of tale-bearers drifting out and in of this castle-like structure which is the daily birthplace of the South's greatest newspaper, insists that the newspaper is always as good as its surroundings and always better than its critics.

It, as a class, is working along right lines for the development of the land we love, for the upbuilding of our institutions, for the education and betterment of the race. The press is first in the minds of men when a charitable deed is to be done. It succors the weak, defends the defenseless, exonerates the wrong-doer, and is here, as elsewhere, the greatest single power for righteousness that is.

The toilers upon it see their work written at night to be forgotten in the morning, but out of their toil comes after all good to the land and the race, and the man who is not proud of the modern newspaper is a fellow who is consumed of his own conceit.

Lo, the season is upon us when the hunter takes his gun in hand and goes out in the chapparal to slaughter quail and things galore. But in numerous instances it is to be observed that the afore-said hunter grabs the old fowling-piece by the muzzle, drags it through a barbed-wire fence, whereupon the subsequent proceedings interest the hunter man no more.

THE EAGLE.

THROOP WINS THE CUP.

EXCITING GAME OF FOOTBALL AT ATHLETIC PARK.

Athletic Club Team Showed No Improvement and Lost the Game by Failure to Do Good Team Work.

The Los Angeles Athletic Club football team met its second defeat at the hands of the stalwart eleven from Throop University yesterday afternoon. On the whole, the work of the defeated team showed little or no improvement over their playing in the game with Whittier. Frequently, when the interference appeared to be effective, the man with the ball would leave it and attempt to run alone, with what disastrous effect the score alone will tell.

The game was called at 3 o'clock, and Throop having won the toss, chose the ball and defended the north goal. Goodale kicked to Wilson, who waded the ball on his own forty-yard line. L.A.A.C. was unable to gain and was forced to kick on the third down. Turner getting through and blocking and falling on the ball, Goodale made a dive through left tackle for fifteen yards, passing the ball as he was tackled by Van Luyven, who was on the field for a touchdown, from which Goodale kicked goal. Time 23 min.

Mahaffey kicked to Throop's five-yard line, where Goodale was downed beautifully by Haskins as he caught the ball.

Throop was given ten yards on a foul tackle by Dillon and gained fifteen more by sending Van Luyven around the end, but here their opponents stopped them and got the ball on downs.

The Athletic Club made several gains by bucking Throop's left tackle, and were given five yards on an oblique play, but a fumble at a critical moment kept them from making the necessary five yards, and they lost the ball on Throop's fifty-yard line.

Blick made a savage attack through the center for four yards, and Goodale in a fumbled double pass, was downed five yards from the line, from which place he kicked twenty yards, where Mahaffey downed the ball for L.A.A.C. Hanlan ran across the field for five yards, and was given ten yards more on account of a foul tackle, but after a fumble by Atwood, Blick was found to be in possession of the sphere.

Goodale kicked, and the Athletic Club getting the ball sent Chapman around the end, Call getting through and downing him back of his starting point. Hanlan gained ten yards and Chapman was sent through left tackle for several good gains. Hanlan and he hammering away on Webster until finally Chapman's rush found him over the goal line. Wilson caught Mahaffey's punt-out and Mahaffey should have kicked goal, but failed. Score 6 to 4.

Wilson returned the kick-off to Goodale, who was downed by Chapman on Throop's twenty-five-yard line. The University boys here resorted to line bucking. Blick going through for yards each time and Call doing good work. Van Luyven took four yards and the ball went to L.A.A.C. on downs. Hanlan losing ten yards on a double pass and Chapman gaining it again by having his interference and bucking the line.

Mahaffey kicked the ball twenty-five yards and got there in time to down the ball himself, but Chapman was downed back of the line and Hanlan met with a like experience.

The first half ended with the Athletic Club in possession of the ball in the center of the field. Some changes were made in the L.A.A.C. team in the second half. Mahaffey going in at center and Smith and Mahaffey to their old positions as guards, Ramsaur going in fullback. Turner downed the ball on Throop's forty-yard line. Leeds taking the place of Wilson, who was injured in the first rush. Goodale and Call advanced the ball slowly. Goodale attempting a trick play in which he ran around the right end without interference. He was tackled by Dillon and punted the ball fifteen yards as he fell, Ramsaur

catching the ball and making a twenty-yard run, followed by a fifteen-yard run by Hanlon.

The Athletic team worked well at this juncture. Chapman bucking for five yards, Ramsaur for ten, and Hanlon for five more. Atwood fumbling but falling on the ball. Chapman and Ramsaur made repeated gains through the line, but Atwood again fumbled and Throop was given the ball on downs.

Leeds tackled Call well, and although Voss got away for ten yards, Goodale was forced to kick, the ball going outside and Pettigill falling on it. Again Throop found the opposing line too strong, and was forced to kick, gaining the ball after a couple of downs by a rank fumble by Atwood. Once more Throop found it necessary to punt, regaining the ball on downs, and losing it by a forward pass by Goodale. The chance of the Athletic Club team was again lost by a bad, bad fumble, giving the ball to the University, who, as usual, were forced to kick after trying twice to break down the L.A.A.C. line. Hanlon caught the ball and made one of his fifteen-yard runs. Voss tackling him and spilling a second attempt. Goodale kicking to Wilson, who behind the line, giving Throop the ball. Murietta here took Ramsaur's place, and sadly fumbled a kick from Goodale, felling on the ball on the L.A.A.C. ten-yard line.

Goodale was stopped in trying a buck and Call similarly dealt with, giving the Athletic Club the ball on downs, but with a failure to gain on a run across the field and another of those all time fumbles by Atwood, they were forced to kick. Good tackling and a fumble placed the pigskin once more in their possession, however, purpose, Webster broke through the line and downed Hanlon before he got started, and Chapman had the ball forced from his hands on the Athletic thirty-yard line, where Throop was as usual forced to kick. Murietta catching the ball, but losing fifteen yards in attempting to run around his blockers. The ball was then on the ten-yard line, and was passed to Murietta for a kick, but also for Athletic, who blocked the kick, and when the ball rolled over the line Webster was there and falling on it scored a touchdown, from which Goodale failed to kick goal. Time was over and the game was won; score 10 to 4.

The game decides the disposition of the trophy cup given by the Athletic Club, and is the last of the schedule games of that series. Next Saturday, however, the Athletic Club team will have another chance to beat Whittier at Athletic Park, and the game promises to be one well worth seeing.

The backs on both teams played good football with the exception of Atwood and Murietta, both of whom fumbled inexcusably. Haskins and Van Luyven played well. Mahaffey played the star game of the line men, and Webster was also frequently in evidence.

The line-up of the contesting eleven was as follows:

Positions.	Throop.	L.A.A.C.
center	Lee	Smith, D.
right guard	Mann	Dexter
left guard	Pettigill	Johnson
right tackle	Turner	Wilson, capt.
left tackle	Webster	Smith, E.
right end	Van Luyven	Dillon
left end	Roach	Haskins
quarter-back	Voss, capt.	Hanlon
right half-back	Goodale	Chapman
left half-back	Call	Mahaffey
full-back	Blick	Substitutes—L.A.A.C., Leeds, Murietta, Smith, B. Lewis, Stephenson, Ramsaur and McPherson; Throop, Vore, Poindexter, Thom and Polkinn. Empire and referee, Boutellier and Marshall.

Band Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert at Westlake Park by the Seventh Regiment Band at 2:30 p.m. today:

March et Cortège, "La Reine de Saba," (Gounod.)

Ballet music from "William Tell," (Rossini.)

Overture, "Guy Mannering," (Bishop.)

Drinking Song from "Galathée," (Intermission.)

Overture, "Morning, Noon and Night, in Vienna," (Suppe.)

Ariette from "La Colombe," (Gounod.)

Selection, "Bohemian Girl," (Balfe.)

Chantilly, "Suite de Valse," (Waldteufel.)

March (a.) "The Press Club," (Josephine Gro.)

(b.) "Hail California," (the New State song.)

A Poet Laureate's Warning.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, had a narrow escape from drowning in the Tweed through falling from a fishing-boat.

THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED.

On the Santa Fe route leaves every Monday and Thursday, reaching all eastern cities from ten to thirty hours quicker than any other train. Double drawing-room sleepers, dining-car and composite car to Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

EDISON'S X RAYS.

At Tilly's Photograph and Kinestoscope Parlor, No. 311 South Spring street.

The Specials....

For the COMING WEEK that will form the Attractive Features of four Leading Departments are the

**Black Brocaded Silks and Satins,
Black Serges and Fancy Dress Fabrics,
Plush Capes and Cloth Jackets**

and a new arrival of **Portieres and Lace Curtains** of exceeding beauty and marvelous values.....

Black Silk and Satin Brocades.

Black Silk and Satin Brocades in new and stylish scroll and floral designs, firm, bright finish. Special this week, yard.....

Black Brocaded Silks, in Gros Grain, Satin and Taffeta grounds, both large and medium figures, in handsome geometrical and running designs. Special this week, yard.....

Black Satin and Silk Brocades, in the very latest and most striking patterns, bright, handsome silks with soft, lustrous finish, specially adapted for skirts. Special this week, yard.....

Bl'k Dress Fabrics.

AT 50¢ Black Fancy weaves, 42 inches wide, all pure wool and fine finish, on special sale at, per yard.....

AT 60¢ Black French Serge, 48 inches wide, all pure wool and fine finish, on special sale at, per yard.....

AT 85¢ Black Novelties, 52 inches wide, all pure wool, extra weight and rough weave, special sale at, per yard.....

Fancy Figured Taffetas.

New, Fancy Silks, in a complete assortment of the most desirable color combinations and figures, chameleon and three-tone effects, including the new blue and green overshots. Special this week.....

Ladies' Capes.

Jackets and Silk Skirts. Ladies' Plush Cape, silk serge lined, full sweep, storm collar and front trimmed with Thibet fur, very stylish; Special price.....

Brocaded Taffeta Silk Dress Skirts, rustle percaline lined, velvet binding made in every detail, extra value; Special price.....

Ladies' All Wool Boucle Suits in black, navy and cardinal, high front, box jacket, lined, very full skirt; Special price.....

Ladies' Tan Melton Jacket, box front and plaited back, inlaid velvet collar; also Black Boucle Jacket, high front, box jacket, silk serge lined, storm collar, either of the above designs, very dainty price.....

Special price.....

Nottingham

Lace Curtains.

AT \$1.00 A PAIR Nottingham Lace curtains, 3½ yards long and 54 inches wide, handsome new patterns in both white and ecru, special price, a pair.....

AT \$1.50 Nottingham Lace Curtains, full sizes in both white and ecru, new patterns in both white and ecru, special price, a pair.....

AT \$2.00 A PAIR Nottingham Lace Curtains, full sizes in both white and ecru, Brussels net effects and very dainty patterns, special price, a pair.....

Chenille

Portieres.

AT \$2.00 Chenille Portieres, 3 yds. long, dado borders, deep fringe at top and bottom, very serviceable. Special price, per pair.....

AT \$3.25 A PAIR Chenille Portieres, extra size, deep dado borders, fringed at top and bottom, in all the new colorings. Special price, a pair.....

AT \$4.50 A PAIR Chenille Portieres, extra size, extra heavy and durable, handsome deep fringe at top and bottom, in the latest colorings. Special price, a pair.....

SERIOUS FAMILY ROW.

WILL CONTEST AND OTHER LITIGATION OVER PATTISON ESTATE.

Alleged Violent Assault Upon Mrs. Pattison by Her Stepdaughter. Peculiar Behavior of a Police Officer.

A complaint was issued by Asst. Dist. Atty. Williams yesterday, at the instance of Alice A. Pattison, charging Georgia McCarthy with an assault upon Mary Pattison. The latter is the stepmother of Georgia McCarthy.

The husband of Mary Pattison is well-known in this city from his connection with litigation over the property of his deceased father, A. M. Pattison.

About October 1 of the present year an instrument was filed in the County Clerk's office, appointing the executor of the will of A. M. Pattison, deceased. The complainants in the proceedings are: Cora H. Gillilan, a daughter of petitioner's sister; she is joined by her husband, W. J. Gillilan.

The contest will reach a hearing before Judge Clark this week.

It is admitted that during September, or October, 1884, A. M. Pattison made a will at his home in Carthage, Mo., through which he bequeathed to his wife, Mary Pattison, for her life, and after her death, to James H. W. Pattison, Sarah E. McDaniel, children of A. M. Pattison, deceased, and Cora H. Gillilan, Fred A. Sennett and Julia Logan, children of the deceased daughter of said A. M. Pattison, and that the above parties are the only heirs-at-law and only devisees in the will of the deceased. It is further admitted that the will was admitted to probate in Jasper county, Mo., but alleged upon information and belief that the will came into the possession of J. H. W. Pattison, the death of his father, and was by him destroyed or suppressed; that there were but two persons living after the death of A. M. Pattison who knew the contents of the will; that one of them was R. G. Blair, a resident of Colfax, Wash., and the other was James H. W. Pattison.

A. M. Pattison conveyed to J. H. W. Pattison lots 20 and 21 in block 1 of the Orchard tract, this city, and that after the execution of the instrument, and without the knowledge or consent of A. M. Pattison, the former so altered the conveyance in the descriptive part as to make it appear that the document conveyed to him the lots in the Orchard tract and also all of the property of A. M. Pattison in the State of California and the State of Missouri.

The plaintiffs finally ask that James H. W. Pattison's petition for appointment as executor be denied, and that if sufficient proof is shown to establish the said will, that it be admitted to probate, but that W. J. Gillilan or Cora H. Gillilan be appointed executor or executrix of the will. In the event the granting of letters of administration of the latter is sought.

The complaint is a lengthy document. J. S. Chapman, Esq., is attorney for the contestants.

The assault complained of by Alice Pattison occurred last Wednesday night at the house on South Broadway, where the Pattisons are living, and it made such a disturbance in the neighborhood that a report of an attempt to murder was circulated the next day. A policeman was called in to protect Mrs. Pattison, who was ill and confined to her bed, but he took no steps to quiet the row, and it was said by members of the family that he even saw the girl slap her stepmother's face and made no effort to prevent the assault. He made no report of the affair, and inquires at the police station failed to elicit any information.

It is alleged that the assault was violent and accompanied by threats to kill. Reporters who called at the house were met by Pattison and told that nothing whatever had occurred and that the report of an affray or disturbance was entirely unfounded. Mrs. Pattison heard him telling his yarn to the reporters, and fearing repetition of the assault she managed to send word the next day to the police and asked for protection. The officer who responded to the call was met by Pattison at the door and told that he was not needed, and he did not enter the house.

Mrs. Pattison's friends have removed her from the house and concealed her in another part of the city. They say the trouble in the family has arisen over the property and is so serious that Mrs. Pattison believes her life in danger.

OVERCOATS

There Isn't a Single Chestnut on Our Overcoat Tree.

Every Coat we show is new. We have no old stock to work off.

Perish the thought if you think for a moment that our prices are high.

Perish the thought if you think for a moment that you can't be suited and fitted with a ready-to-wear coat.

Cloths of the Beaver and Kersey family, velvet collar, stylishly wide,

A man back East with brains got up an Ulster that is long, comfortable and warm. We bought some—they're \$15.00.

Winter coats, lined with "Clay" worsted, \$15.00.

\$10.00 and \$12.50 buy overcoats that would bring \$20.00 in colder countries.

To the gentleman on whom prosperity has dawned, we would say that we have some overcoats at \$22.50, \$25.00 and \$30.00 that are good enough for Mark Hanna, even if he does get that portfolio. He can carry the portfolio right in one of the velvet lined pockets.

119 to 125 North Spring Street.

London Clothing Co.

Corner of Franklin.

COTTAGE HOME TRACT LOTS

AT AUCTION Monday, November 30, '96, at 2 P.M.

12 lots, graded, sewered, cement pavements, and curbing. Tract on Buena Vista St. near Southern Pacific freight depot, 8 minutes from Temple and Spring Streets.

Homes for the People

at their own prices. Terms one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years; 8 per cent. interest. Call and get map and full particulars.

WILLIAM R. BURKE, 213½ North Spring Street, or

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer, 232 W. First Street.

TERRY'S

Mocha and Java Coffee at 29c lb is excellent. Try it. 311 W. Second St.

Diamond Bies.

The new Dry Goods Store, N.E. Cor. Main and Second Sts.

You should see the immense stock of Cut Glass for the Holidays now on exhibition at..... THE HAVILAND South Broadway

The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF
The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.
Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 29). Subscription department in front basement (telephone 27). Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 674).
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT: E. KATZ, 233 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times
FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXII. FIFTEENTH YEAR
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
DAILY, 75 cents a month; \$6.00 a year; DAILY without SUNDAY, 65 cents a month; \$7.50 a year; SUNDAY, by mail, \$2.00 WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 10 Mos. of 1896—18,021
An increase of 20 per cent. Double the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

INDEX TO LINES.

At the head of the fourth page (being the first page of "Lines") in this morning's Times will be found a complete index, giving the list of classification headings, with number of page and column, showing just where to find each kind of classified advertisements throughout the four or more pages of these notices printed today. This index has been rendered necessary, for the convenience of readers as well as advertisers, by the great "spread" of these, the people's advertisements; and it will be found very useful and convenient—a time-saver and a patience-preserver.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The Times, acting upon its well-known rule to "give both sides a hearing," has published several letters from correspondents favoring the scheme of altering the names of city streets. At the same time, we ourselves take the opposite view of the broad proposition.

The changing of the established names of streets in a city is always to be deprecated, unless some really urgent reason for such change exists. About the only reason that warrants the change of a street name is the existence of two streets in the same city bearing the same name, or bearing names so nearly alike as to cause confusion. Anything like a general changing of street names in a city is indefensible. The mere desire to give a street some high-sounding name is no sufficient reason for a change which causes great inconvenience to the general public for a period of several years, and leads to many annoying mistakes.

The Landmarks Club of this city is pursuing a commendable course in petitioning the Council against certain proposed changes of street names which are unnecessary and inexcusable. The reasons which have heretofore been advanced against these proposed changes are many and weighty—so weighty as to overbalance, entirely, any real or imagined benefits that might accrue from the new nomenclature. It is unnecessary to repeat in detail the numerous arguments against these unnecessary changes. Every person of ordinary intelligence must recognize the undesirable of doing away with the historic names which serve to perpetuate the memories of some of our earlier and most respected pioneers. This consideration, and the confusion which would inevitably follow a change in the names of a considerable number of our streets, ought to be sufficient in themselves to stop the Council from making the changes proposed. The names of our streets are good enough, as a general proposition. It is a wise policy to let well enough alone.

NO DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

President Cleveland may as well spare himself the trouble of recommending in his annual message the imposition of duties on tea and coffee as a means of raising the revenues. A Washington dispatch states that Mr. Cleveland will make such a recommendation. It is needless to say that the Republican Congress will not consider such a suggestion for a moment. Neither tea nor coffee is produced in the United States, and it is contrary to the Republican protective policy to place a tariff duty upon articles which cannot be produced in the United States on a commercial scale. It is one of the cardinal principles of protection that non-competitive products—by which is meant products which do not compete with those of our own country—should be admitted to our ports free of duty.

Perhaps, by the way, Mr. Cleveland would do well to refrain from making too many suggestions to Congress in regard to the tariff. His views on this question are not strictly in accord with those of the majority in that body. Mr. Cleveland can hardly hope to have all the public business cleared up before the close of his administration. It is desirable that the McKinley administration should have something to do.

The election of two Republican Congressmen from Nebraska, which gave Bryan 13,000 plurality, shows that there is yet good to be found in Nazareth, which is also split with an "N." The Republicans of that State must be saving those two Congressmen for seed for the political harvest of 1899.

SNYDER'S CANDIDACY PREPOSTEROUS.

There is absolutely no reason why M. P. Snyder should be elected Mayor of the goodly city of Los Angeles. There are many reasons why he should not be chosen to that responsible and honorable position.

To place M. P. Snyder in the Mayor's chair would be to disgrace the city; for M. P. Snyder is not a fit man to fill that important office.

The position of Mayor demands not only ability of a high order, but integrity that is unimpeachable. Mr. Snyder possesses neither of these requisites, and is therefore unfit to fill the office of Mayor.

As a matter of fact, it is a piece of unwarrantable impudence for him to aspire to the honors, emoluments and duties of the Mayoralty. If he were possessed of a modicum of intelligence, infused with becoming modesty and conscientiousness, he would have perceived his own unfitness for the office, and would have refused to be put forward as a candidate.

Mr. Snyder is, probably, serenely unconscious of his own mental deficiencies. But he is certainly not unaware of the fact that he has grossly violated the election laws of the State in purchasing the withdrawal of a political opponent. The penalty prescribed by the law for offenses of this character is imprisonment in the penitentiary. If the law were enforced in M. P. Snyder's case, he would be landed in the State prison instead of in the Mayor's chair.

These words may seem harsh; but they are borne out by the facts of the case. There is no need to mince matters—no need to glaze over facts which have been substantially proven, and which are in effect admitted by Mr. Snyder and his associate in "the crime of '94." We are face to face with a condition, not a theory.

As a matter of fact, M. P. Snyder is practically out of the Mayoralty race. To suppose that he can be elected Mayor of Los Angeles, after the disclosures concerning him that have been made, is to impugn the intelligence, the integrity, and the common sense of the voters of this city. Snyder's candidacy is preposterous. He could adopt no wiser course than to withdraw from the contest. His election is virtually impossible, unless the voters of Los Angeles have taken leave of their senses and have abdicated their better judgment.

SATISFACTORILY EXPLAINED.

Councilmen Stockwell and Blanchard have extricated themselves from the false position in which they were placed by the Parker-Pessell combination in the matter of the Santa Monica harbor resolution, which was sneaked through the Council under false pretenses.

The two Councilmen named have explained frankly how they were made to appear as supporters of the resolution, and have declared that they are not in favor of the Santa Monica job, and they further say that in their opinion the Council has erred in failing to repudiate the Parker-Pessell resolution.

They have made all the explanation that anybody could reasonably require, and have made their position perfectly plain and satisfactory to the people whom they represent. Even had they voted for the resolution under misapprehension of the situation, their present attitude would not be criticised on the ground of inconsistency.

To foreigners who want to mix up religious beliefs with each and every kind of political sentiment, the election of McKinley seems like a bugbear, at least in Europe. The Volkszeitung, published at the ill-smelling city of Köln (Cologne) says McKinley is "the prophet of know-nothingism and inimical to Catholics." This is the biggest rot that ever was put in print. McKinley is a broad-gauge man and has sense enough to know that, so long as a man is a worthy fellow and an exemplary citizen, his religious opinions count for nothing under a free government like ours.

A correspondent asks if Mr. Snyder ever was a bookbinder? Never to our knowledge, but he is something of a spell-binder, judging from his orthography.

CONSUMPTION IN CALIFORNIA.

A few weeks ago The Times referred to an article which appeared in an Eastern weekly, the Illustrated American, and had been copied in a number of other publications, to the effect that Southern California is rapidly becoming a hot bed of consumption—the disease is no longer confined to those strangers who come here with consumption in their system, but has spread rapidly among the natives. In fact, this article went so far as to say that the natives in Southern California suffer more from consumption than strangers. The Times showed the utter baselessness of this statement, by statistics obtained from the local health office, which prove that consumption in this section is almost entirely confined to those who come here in more or less advanced stages of the disease, and that not only are cases of consumption among natives very rare, but that such cases have not increased at all during the past ten years. Following out this subject, The Times also published an interesting communication from Dr. George Goodfellow, of this city, who has made a systematic study of so-called epidemic diseases, in which that gentleman took the ground that the dread of consumption as a contagious disease which has been growing so fast during the past few years is to a great extent unfounded, and that the contagiousness of consumption has by no means been proved.

It might not be necessary to revert to this subject were it not for the fact that scarcely a week elapses without seeing some publication repeating the statement made by the Illustrated American, with variations. Such, for instance, as the following, which is taken from the Cincinnati Times Star: "The most prominent health resort in the United States, namely, Southern California, is in a condition bordering on a panic by reason of the unmistakable spread in that locality of tuberculosis. The Pacific Medical Journal, published at San Francisco, is authority for the statement that the condition which now exists in Southern California, has been brought about by the people who have gone there for their health, just as similar conditions have been brought about in various localities along the Mediterranean coast. From salubrity the change is to a kind of mephitism, and this has been wrought largely by the revolting habit of miscellaneous expectoration practised by those who have gone to the health resort for health. It is a revised case of a little leaven leavening the whole lump."

The spread of tuberculosis has been brought about through the sanitary convention at Los Angeles and the discussion carried on in that convention has so aroused the people of Los Angeles to the danger, that the indiscriminate mingling of consumptives with healthy persons has been forbidden. Investigation has shown that the natives of Southern California have become infected through contact with consumptives from the East, so that from being an exotic disease, tuberculosis is now recognized in Southern California as indigenous. Recognizing that the surest and most rapid way of spreading this disease is through indiscriminate expectoration in public conveyances, in public halls and on the street, the Los Angeles Board of Health not long ago secured the passage of an ordinance forbidding all such expectoration. The San Francisco Board of Health has taken up the subject and authorized its attorneys to prepare and have passed an ordinance with a similar purpose. The well-founded prejudice against this disgusting habit which was not long ago manifested in the securing of an enactment against it in the city of Brooklyn, seems to be bearing fruit. It may be possible within the next few years for wholesome sanitary laws of this kind to secure the arrest of the growth of this formidable enemy of mankind.

The above statement is mainly untrue, and where it is not untrue, it is exaggerated. The Los Angeles Board of Health has not taken any steps to prevent expectoration on the sidewalks, or elsewhere, although it is true there has been some talk on the subject. The other part of the statement is simply a repetition of the story started, apparently in the Illustrated American, at least, that was the first publication in which its appearance has been noted.

It will not do to permit such misleading statements as these to go uncontradicted, or it will have the effect of preventing many timid persons from making their usual trip to Southern California this winter. The matter should be taken up by the press of this section, and it might be well for the Chamber of Commerce to collect some statistics and publish a statement, officially denying the misleading report.

That story about W. H. Mills' going East to get Mr. Huntington to buy out the Call belongs in the same category with the airship yarn. "Uncle Collis" could resume his tribal relations with the Examiner with quite as much profit and at a good deal less outlay of money. Our belief is that Mr. Spreckels will continue to own the Call, meaning the senior member of that family. He may not be as rich as Mr. Huntington, just as matters stand, but he would have a good deal bigger bank account if both of them were forced to pay over what they owe.

The anarchistic element which rallied to the support of the late Mr. Bryan, under the leadership of such statesmen as Tillman and Altgeld, his foreign as well as his American voicing. The Paris Soleil (Coup de Soleil) would be more appropriate) says that "the present state of the public mind in America would almost suffice for a man with courage to tear up the Stars and Stripes, and find behind him all the rough Western pioneers, including many old German soldiers thoroughly inured to discipline." The writer in the Parisian paper has evidently never been in America or he

would comprehend the danger awaiting the "man with courage to tear up the Stars and Stripes." As for the "rough Western pioneers," we utter a vehement protest against this attempt to prove them disloyal to the flag. The men of '61, who left California to fight for the star-wrought mantle of Fort McHenry, did not "go down to Washington to fight for Abraham's daughter." They shouldered their muskets and sought the battlefield because they looked upon the noble old prairie giant as the constitutionally-chosen President of the United States. With them it was not a party question, but rather the duration of the best government that God has yet bequeathed unto man.

It does seem as if the American people, in their search for collegiate officials, do occasionally pick up some of the biggest jackasses that are to be found between the two oceans. On the night following the election of McKinley, some students in a polytechnic school located at Worcester, Mass., went out to touch off an exceedingly inflammable heap of shavings and light wood on the green near the school. The principal forbade their doing so, but the bonfire burned all the same. The next day this heir-law of Dr. Pangloss drew up a paper setting forth that the signers thereto had not kindled the bonfire and had nothing to do with it. The twenty odd boys who had been concerned in the play were manly enough to refuse to sign the paper and were suspended for their contumacious behavior. It is very much to their credit that they refused to do so. By signing it they would have branded themselves as deliberate liars and cowardly sneaks. There is some hope for the coming manhood of those boys. They did wrong in lighting the fire after being forbidden, but they did themselves honor in refusing to lie about it.

Will there be a sound-money Democrat in McKinley's Cabinet? While Republicans should be and are deeply grateful for the excellent service rendered by their compatriots in the late campaign, the better judgment of experienced and observant publicists is against the suggested appointment. There was never a worse blunder in all of Mr. Cleveland's two administrations than his appointment of Gresham to the portfolio of State, and McKinley is not likely to repeat it. The Cabinet should all be of the President's own party and stand or fall together. The good work of the sound-money Democrats can be gratefully acknowledged in other ways. Mr. McKinley might do worse than to tender Bourke Cockran the embassy to France or send honest old Abram Hewitt to St. Petersburg, or honor Don M. Dickinson suitably. There are plenty of ways of acknowledging a substantial service without marring the complexion of the Cabinet.

The idea that Nevada is going to organize a trade boycott against California because this State gave a majority against free silver, is the biggest nonsense yet published. Nevada's leading enterprises are today controlled almost exclusively by California capital. Most of her mines are run upon assessments that have been levied upon the stocks held by the barkeepers and servant-girls of San Francisco ever since the collapse of the Sierra Nevada bubble in 1877. And notwithstanding the colossal fortunes amassed by Sharon, Jones and the Nevada Bank outfit, between 1870 and 1875, we still believe that California has expended \$3 in Nevada mining schemes for every \$1 that she has gotten back in dividends. Boycott, eh? Go right ahead with it, Miss Nevada. You'll be "hollierin'" for help before you are a year older, like some other breeds of boycotters.

In all the mad whirls of Cabinet-making that have been going on since McKinley's election there is nothing more absurd than the efforts made here and there to bring out men for secretarieships in different branches of the Presidential household when they do not want them. The salary of a Cabinet officer is so small that no man but a recluse or a miser could live on it; and most men who are really qualified for such places can generally make more money at some pursuit within the walks of private life. Give McKinley a chance to select them.

The London Times sounds a key note when it says that the American people "have vindicated the character of the great republic for honesty and dignity and a contempt for demagogic acts. It is essentially not a party victory, and when Mr. McKinley takes the reins that fact must not be forgotten." Those who know Maj. McKinley best do not believe he has any desire to forget it. He knows very well what he and the country owe to the element that, like Bourke Cockran, "declined to follow Mr. Bryan into a crusade against common honesty."

Some thoughtless persons hereabouts have done more or less "kicking" on account of the "cold" weather of the past few days. These grumblers should read the dispatches from other sections of the country, telling of blizzards, cyclones, ten-foot snowdrifts, and mercury away down in the bulb. And then they should go out in their back yards and kick themselves for grumbling about Southern California weather.

Mrs. Castle, whose shoplifting episodes in London have given the daily papers of two continents so much to print in the past two months, has reached New York and will soon be due to arrive in California. We suppose she will be welcomed by the swell set of San Francisco just as if nothing had ever happened; but then money always ruled shoddy society and always will. You can hunt the records of our courts over ever since '49, and you will never find any poor person having been convicted of kleptomania. It is a disease that, invariably affects the rich.

Miss Harriet Monroe is a female verse-carpeteer who lives in New York. She wrote an ode for the opening of the World's Fair at Chicago, and Mr. Pulitzer's paper, the wicked World, got an advance copy of the same and published it, although warned not to do so by the author. Miss Monroe then sued the World and got judgment for \$5000 against Mr. Pulitzer, who appealed the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which declined to interfere, so that Miss Monroe will now get her \$5000. And such is modern poetry.

John R. Rogers, the newly-elected Populist Governor of Washington, is a native of Maine and 58 years of age. He was for many years a druggist, and may be expected, in his inaugural address, to deal out patriotism by apothecaries' weight. He drifted to Kansas in 1876, and became a Greenbacker, from which, in the ordinary process of crankiness, he became a free-silver advocate. One thing is always to be remembered to his credit—he preached antagonism to the railroads and practiced it by refusing to ride on a free pass.

They have a practice in New York and Boston of holding no school on rainy days for fear that the children will catch cold by sitting in the school-room with their wet clothes on. The laughable feature of this precautionary measure is shown in the fact that the bigger boys go hunting and fishing in the rain, while the smaller ones go out and help the girls gather nuts in the woods. It looks as if the teachers wanted to be paid for idle time and were more anxious for holidays than their pupils.

Mr. Bryan has said that he will put in the next four years in educating the American people up to the American idea of free coinage. He can well be spared for that purpose. There are about sixty-four millions of people in these United States of ours that will put in the next four years in attending strictly to business. And in all that large aggregation of mankind surely one man—and an orator at that—will never be missed. (With apologies to the Lord High Executioner.)

The Santa Cruz Surf asks: "Haven't we raised hell about long enough? Isn't it pretty near time for a rotation of crops?" That depends very largely upon how many people are included in the pronoun "we." Roscoe Conkling once said there were only three classes of people who were entitled to use the word "we" as applied to a single person—editors, kings and men who were afflicted with a tape-worm.

A Pomona kicker, writing anonymously and in a woman's hand, over the signature of "a Republican voter" (which he is not), requests The Times not to "harangue about the women" nor to "berate" them. He says he is a woman suffragist, and adds: "I have a wife, and she is my equal in all things." The Times can readily believe the latter statement, though it is not highly complimentary to the lady in the case.

Wheat reached the dollar mark in Toledo, O., yesterday, and there were large sales at that figure. Silver on the same day was quoted at 65½ cents. If the theories of the Bryanite crowd were correct, silver would have kept company with wheat in its upward and upward march. But the theories of the Bryanite crowd are anything and everything but correct.

A Baptist minister in Oklahoma Territory eloped with the daughter of a farmer, and his father-in-law emptied both barrels of a shotgun into him, but he escaped and married the girl. It is presumable that the groom ate his wedding breakfast off the mantelpiece.

There will be no disturbance of business as a consequence of Republican plans to increase the tariff in certain directions. Prospects of higher duties on imports never affect domestic trade and industry disastrously. It is the threat of lower duties that does the mischief.

Mr. Bryan is reported to have said he rejoices that "he lives in a land where no man can hold office unless the people want him." He neglected to state, however, that this is the reason why he is not just now holding any office himself.

As the airship was seen near Red Bluff at the same time it was represented to have been seen at San Francisco, its inventor will have no difficulty in establishing an alibi at one place or the other.

We hear nothing nowadays about Altgeld, Henry George or the South Carolina man with the pitchfork. The silence following McKinley's election is rapidly attaining the dimensions of an epidemic.

Bryan ran 5000 votes behind the fusion candidate for Governor of Nebraska. He also lost his own precinct, ward, city, and county. Bryan seems to be least popular where he is best known.

A special to the New York Herald from Washington says the State Department has been notified that Gen. Ulysses Huerfano was elected President of San Domingue at a general election November 1.

MARY BRADY'S PLAIN.

EVIDENCE CONCLUDED IN HER SUIT AGAINST "THE TIMES."

Morning and Afternoon Sessions of Judge York's Court Yesterday Were Consumed in the Taking of Testimony and Reading of Depositions—Ready for Argument.

The case of Mary Brady vs. The Times-Mirror Company was resumed in Judge York's department of the Superior Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Zach Montgomery & Son appeared for the plaintiff, and White & Monroe and Henry T. Gage for the defendant.

The taking of testimony was resumed. The first witness called was J. H. Buck, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego county in January, 1893, at the time that certain children were taken from the day nursery and placed in the care of Mrs. Brady. He said that the county authorities had made this change upon the representation that Mrs. Brady was in need, and that by putting the children in her charge a saving of \$1 per month for each child would be made to the county.

Upon cross-examination by Senator White the witness testified that the day nursery was supported by a number of philanthropic ladies of San Diego. Drugs and medical attendance were furnished without charge to the institution by the druggists and physicians of the city. Mrs. Brady had at one time been employed at the county poor farm, but, after failing to give satisfaction to the physician in charge, her services were dispensed with. After Mrs. Brady left the institution, upon her petition for assistance to the Board of Supervisors, an investigation into her character and condition was referred by the board to the Board of Health, which was then in charge of the matter. The witness admitted that it might have been cheaper to have let the children remain in the day nursery, where drugs, medical attendance and a certain amount of schooling were free, than to transfer them to Mrs. Brady.

Mrs. Brady was then recalled. She denied that she had ever consented to the desertion of herself by her husband. The postmark upon a return which she addressed to her husband was exhibited, showing the date to have been January 9, 1893, the day of the publication of the article in question. This was the last letter she had written her husband.

J. H. Woolman, who was a Supervisor of San Diego county in 1893, testified that Mrs. Brady came to him seeking employment. He spoke to the superintendent of the poor farm about her case, and she was given a place. She had two of her children in the hospital with her at the time, and it was because she gave so much of her time to the care of her own children that she was dismissed or allowed to resign.

A. G. Nason, who was a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Diego county at the time of the hearing, and is still serving on the board, was called by the defense. The witness testified that he was president of the society from which the children were taken to be put in Mrs. Brady's charge.

The following resolution, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, January 7, 1893, was here introduced by counsel for the defense: "In the matter of the removing of the children now in charge of Mrs. Brady to the day nursery, the children now under the care of Mrs. Brady are hereby ordered transferred to the day nursery until further order of this board, and Supervisor Nason is appointed a committee of one to see that said order is complied with." This resolution is certified by WILL H. HOLCOMB, under date of June 13, 1896.

Mr. Nason said that, in obedience to this order of the board, he went twice to Mrs. Brady's house before taking the children away. The first time he went to the house the children were alone and showed evidence of lack of care by their dirty and unkempt appearance. He did not take the children away. The next day he returned to the house and still found the children alone. This time he took them in a hack to the day nursery. He went on to explain that the latter institution was always kept in first-class condition, and the education of the children under the supervision of the public kindergarten, was looked after. The county paid \$1000 a year toward the maintenance of the nursery, and wealthy ladies of San Diego contributed to its support. In answer to Senator White's interrogations Mr. Nason said complaints had been made against the manner in which Mrs. Brady kept the children by ladies who were interested in charitable work in San Diego. There could be no comparison between Mrs. Brady's house and the day nursery.

At this point the court adjourned for the noon recess, and Supervisor Nason's evidence unfolded.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When Mr. Nason again took the stand at the opening of the afternoon session he repeated the advantages of the day nursery, to-wit: proper care of the young, good medical attendance, rudimentary education and the possibility of finding a permanent home in some private family.

On cross-examination by Mr. Montgomery, Mrs. Brady's attorney, Mr. Nason repeated his experience at Mrs. Brady's house, and described the forlorn and unkempt appearance of the children seen there. The complaint which he had heard against Mrs. Brady's management had been uttered by Mrs. G. W. Morrison, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Jvas. They had had experience in charitable work, and had been connected with the day nursery.

The deposition of Leonard Goodwin of The Times in January, 1893, was then read by Mr. Gage. Goodwin stated that he was the San Diego correspondent of The Times in January, 1893, and was in question, and had made inquiries about the case of two members of the Board of Supervisors. In the first instance he was informed by Mr. Nason that later he had a conversation with Mr. Preston. He did not know Mary Brady at that time, and does not know her now, and did not know where she was referred to as "an attractive grass widow." He had never offered the article for publication in the San Diego Union, and whoever said so was an unqualified liar.

John R. Berry, formerly editor of the San Diego Union, testified that he knew Leonard Goodwin, and had recommended him to Col. H. G. Otis, editor of The Times, as a reliable correspondent. When cross-examined by Mr. Montgomery, he said that he considered Goodwin a reliable newspaper man because he sought his information from reliable sources, such as Supervisors Nason and Preston. The plaintiff's counsel attacked this statement vigorously, but was unable to shake the witness in his testimony as to Goodwin's qualities as a newspaper correspondent.

L. E. Mosher and Harry Chandler, respectively business manager and manager of the circulation department of The Times, testified in turn that they had never known and did not know Mrs. Brady, and bore her no ill-will.

Board of Supervisors in 1891-92, was to the effect that claims presented to the board were not customarily verified. Chester Gunn, Supervisor of San Diego in 1888-93, with J. H. Woolman, said that he had objected to Mrs. Brady's employment, but that Supervisor Woolman had supported her case and asked his assistance. Woolman had secured the endorsement of Mrs. Brady's application for a position as nurse in the hospital. No order was made by the board to investigate Mrs. Brady's fitness for the place. He also bore out the statements of former witnesses as to the good condition and careful administration of the day nursery at San Diego.

Henry Dodge, deputy county clerk of San Diego, had given evidence to the same effect. To his knowledge the day nursery had always been well kept and the county had allowed no outside bills for its maintenance. The greater part of the evidence of Bernard Glass, a deputy constable, was objected to by Mr. Montgomery and was stricken out.

Harry Brooks, who has been employed for ten years on the editorial staff of The Times, said that he had never heard of Mrs. Brady until this suit was brought, and had never seen the article in question.

Col. H. G. Otis, president, general manager and editor of The Times, testified that he had never known and did not know Mrs. Brady. He was not personally acquainted with Senator Goodwin, but had employed him as San Diego correspondent of The Times on the recommendation of John R. Berry, formerly editor of the San Diego Union. He had never had reason to doubt the accuracy of Goodwin's correspondence.

Counsel for the plaintiff then called Mrs. Brady to the stand to rebut the evidence which had been given concerning the condition of her house and the children committed to her care in 1893. She attempted to show that the dirty appearance of her wards and to account for her apparent lack of care. In answer to Mrs. White's questions she admitted that there were but four rooms in her house, a kitchen, a sitting-room and two bedrooms, which were occupied by seven children and herself. Her absence at the time of Mr. Nason's visits, she said, was due to her endeavors to secure more inmates for her house.

With the closing of Mrs. Brady's testimony the evidence in the case was all in, but the lateness of the hour precluded the possibility of hearing counsel's arguments. The court therefore fixed 9 a.m., Monday morning as the time for the opening of argument, and, by stipulation, limited each side to two hours.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On November 29 of the year mentioned observe the following interesting events in the world's history.

HOLIDAYS.

Starninus, Radford.

BIRTHS.

1489—Margaret, Queen of James IV of Scotland.

1554—Sir Philip Sydney, poet.

1600—Dr. Peter Huxley, writer.

1625—John Roy, naturalist.

1816—Chief Justice M. R. Waite.

DEATHS.

1298—Pope Clement IV.

1314—Philip le Bel, King of France.

1378—Charles IV, Emperor of Germany.

1538—Cardinal Thomas Becon, scholar.

1632—Frederick, Elector Palatine, son-in-law of James I of England.

1661—Brian Walton, bishop of Chester.

1682—Prince Rupert of Bavaria.

1780—Marie Theresa, Queen of Hungary.

1828—Brig-Gen. William Hull.

1872—Horace Greeley, founder of the Tribune, New York.

1878—M. Chevalier de Valdrome, French statesman.

1890—Lieut.-Gov.-elect Robinson of Colorado.

1885—Henry F. French, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Concord, N. H.

1886—Dr. Carl T. Casper, specialist, New York city, aged 61 years.

1892—Dr. United States Senator Fitch at Los Angeles.

1893—D. A. Payne, senior bishop of African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1894—Viscount Monk, ex-Governor-General of Canada.

1896—Count von Taaffe, Austrian statesman.

OTHER EVENTS.

1320—Roger Mortimer, paragon of Isabella, Edward III's Queen, executed at Smithfield.

1620—Peace between Spain and England.

1652—Battle of Dover Straits.

1770—Meeting at Boston decided that tea should not be landed.

1802—Ohio admitted as a State.

1803—Treaty of Argonne, India.

1811—Maxwell's squadron took Pomona and Persuade.

1812—Gen. Smyth attempted to cross Niagara River from Black Rock.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.
Nov. 28.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.17; at 5 p.m., 30.15. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 42 deg. and 56 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 60 per cent.; 5 p.m., 40 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., northeast, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 53 deg.; minimum temperature, 41 deg. Character of weather, cloudy.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

There are rumors of a smelter being established at Colton, and while there seems to be no definite verification of the rumor, it would be a project which, properly executed, should do good, not only to Colton, but to many sections of Southern California.

The water-distributing companies of Redlands, composed of land owners, propose to find out whether impounded storm water is subject to riparian rights. That is probably the most delicate problem for the courts to solve in the matter of irrigation, and the sooner it is settled the better.

Hundreds of the brave sons and fair daughters of Orange county united yesterday in doing honor to the banner Republican precinct, San Juan Capistrano. The old mission town wore a gala aspect, and Don Marco, formerly greeted the big delegation of visitors with royal hospitality. A huge barbecue had been arranged for the occasion, and every variety of Spanish dishes appeared in the menu. The festivities concluded with speeches and the presentation of the beautiful silken banner. The loyal old town promises to roll up an even larger majority for the Republican standard-bearer in 1896.

All persons who sympathize with the Landmarks Club in its crusade against the would-be violation of the historic sanctity of old-time street names should be prompt to uphold it in its first success. The few individuals who shoulder the responsibility and drugger support to sustain their individual enthusiasm. There is a labor of love and sentiment, which lives and draws strength from the kindly expressions of sympathetic friends. To make permanent their first partial success, intelligent public opinion must rally to their side to induce Mayor Rader to name a commission, of which the members are known to be competent in heart and head.

IN FAVOR OF SAN PEDRO.

BLANCHARD AND STOCKWELL EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION.

Stockwell Was Not Present When the Santa Monica Resolution Was Passed, and Blanchard Did Not Understand the Job.

The Republicans of the First and Ninth wards in the recent city convention renominated G. W. Stockwell and E. L. Blanchard, respectively, for the office of Councilman. Both of these men were members of the Council when the famous, or infamous, harbor resolution was adopted by the city solons, under circumstances that were, to say the least, peculiar. This resolution was prepared by W. F. X. Parker, clerk to the Mayor, was brought into the Council at 4:30 o'clock, when the time for adjournment was near at hand and while but few of the Councilmen were cognizant of the affair, was declared adopted by the Acting President, Councilman Stockwell.

The resolution declared the Council to be in favor of all the harbor appropriations which Congress might be willing to favor Southern California with, and specified a \$3,000,000 appropriation for Santa Monica as an especial desideratum. This was the slogan, at the time, of those who were to all appearances intent upon securing millions for a harbor at Santa Monica rather than at San Pedro. This being the case, those Councilmen who voted for or even passively favored the "harbor resolution" laid themselves open to the suspicion of being unduly influenced by corporate enterprise and not sufficiently alive to the real interests of the people they represented.

Councilman Stockwell, asked yesterday to explain his action in the matter, replied that at the time the resolution was introduced he was busy elsewhere than in the Council chamber and did not know its adoption until several minutes after the incident had closed.

"I was assured," said Councilman Stockwell, "by Walter Parker, who had shown me the resolution earlier in the day that it would not be presented. Hence, I was not expecting it, when it came, and was ignorant of its introduction. My opinion is that the Council in allowing it to remain upon the minutes acted foolishly. I have never been in favor of anything that would injure the interests of the San Pedro harbor. I signed San Pedro harbor petitions, and would sign one today if they were being circulated. I am a San Pedro harbor man first, last and all the time."

Councilman Blanchard spoke in a similar strain, when approached upon the subject. He declared that under a misapprehension of the facts in the case he was chronically a San Pedro harbor resolution, without dreaming of the uses it would be put to by the people who were voting for it. He said that he was opposed to its provisions Mr. Blanchard admitted. He said that as between San Pedro and Santa Monica, he favored the former port for a harbor and would in the future use such influence as he possessed in its behalf.

In the Cause of Good Schools.

An earnest appeal has been made to the voters of the city to disregard party lines in choosing members of the school board and to vote only for those candidates who are well qualified to fill the positions. The appeal is made by the leading organizations of women in this city, including the Free Kindergarten Association, the Woman's Suffrage Committee, the Newboys' Home Society, the Young Woman's Christian Association, the Russian Art Club and the Stinson-Lafayette Industrial Association. Careful discrimination is urged upon the voters in order that only the best men may be elected, and that the present high standard of efficiency in the city's schools may be maintained.

PERRY S. HEATH.

THE MANAGER OF REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

He is Here on a Visit Today—He is Out for a Rest After Hard Work. A Pleasant Chat With Him—Not Building Cabinets.

(San Diego Sun, Nov. 26.) In glancing over the Hotel Breuer's register this morning, a San man's eye rested for a moment upon the name, "Perry S. Heath, Cincinnati," and then in surprise he began to cogitate thus: "I wonder if that can be the same? But—" A moment later the subject of the mental inquiry appeared in the hotel office in response to the newspaper man's card.

"Were you looking for me?" he said, while a smile of rare warmth overspread his features. "I am glad to see you as I began as a newspaper man, because I belong to the fraternity myself in a sort of way."

"Then you're the real Perry S. Heath, owner and proprietor of the Commercial-Gazette, and chairman of the Publication and Printing Bureau of the Republican National Committee?"

"Hold on," cried Mr. Heath, "not so fast. I'm real enough, I guess. At least you'd have thought so if you'd seen me at breakfast this morning. And I did have charge of the printing and literary bureau during the late campaign on the Republican side, but I'm not editor of the Commercial, sold it last May, you know; almost had to do it; was rushed pretty hard with campaign matters, and so I am now out of the newspaper business for the first time in over twenty-six years, and I'm not 40 years old yet, either."

"Yes, I did begin rather young, that's a fact," he began as a typesetter, you know; sort of devil in a small country printing office; have been working away ever since. Oh, yes, I suppose I'll get back into the harness again before long, but just now I'm tired enough to rest a while, and so I'm going down to Mexico with my wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. M. B. Conway of Louisville. I expect to stay down there three weeks or so, then I'll return to Cincinnati and Washington."

"Yes, this is my first visit to San Diego and I must say I'm greatly surprised and pleased at what I find here. I had supposed somehow that San Diego was a boom city with lots of empty buildings and unkempt streets and all that sort of thing. Don't laugh at me, I confess my ignorance, now it's the cleanest city I've seen on my travels anywhere, and everything seems to be substantial and well built. And then it's so beautiful in its surroundings."

"I'm down here to look after some property owned by my brother for the past fifteen years. He don't know where it is exactly and neither do I, but I'm going to find it this morning, and while we're hunting, myself and the two ladies, will have an opportunity to drive over a good portion of the city."

Mr. Heath said he was on the way to Mexico with the ladies, he was endeavoring to study the financial question from a Republican standpoint, and return filled with statistics and figures calculated to convince the most skeptical that the gold standard is the very best money system in the world. Speaking of statistics reminded Mr. Heath of the very important part played in the recent great national contest. As chief of the literary bureau all of the literature designed for publication and distribution over the entire country had to go through his hands or those of his immediate associates. Mr. Heath had three or four of the best editorial men in the country in charge of a large force of sub-editors, and in this manner all the effusions of the thousands of literary and political enthusiasts was amicably and effectively disposed of.

"Thousands upon thousands of pages of stuff," said Mr. Heath, "were thrown into the waste basket because the style of the writers had been too elaborate. The articles were, no doubt, valuable in themselves, but we were satisfied that there was a deplorable lack of clearness in many cases, and an abstruseness of style that made them of little worth as campaign reading for the great masses of people. Hundreds of tons of literature which told its story simply, plainly and quickly was thrown to all parts of the country. One of the best pamphlets in my opinion was a series of short articles entitled, 'How Silver Works,' written by a young newspaper correspondent from observations in Mexico, made on the spot. We sent several prominent newspaper men into Mexico to gather data upon the situation there, and the result was of great benefit to us."

"There was a time, between you and me, about six weeks before election, when things looked pretty dark for us, and those of us who were on the inside were pretty near ready to give up the whole business, but we fired out more literature and kept up the campaign of education and the battle resulted in our favor."

"Yes, the work was laborious, eleven months of the hardest kind of work, but we never let up for one moment. On the 11th day of July, four days after the Democratic convention opened, and two days after Bryan was nominated, Mark Hanna, myself and two or three others rode into Chicago and established a literary headquarters, and from that time on we spared neither money nor labor to educate the people along these lines, and let me say right here that although the gold standard will prevail in this country from now on, that the silver agitation is not dead by any means, and that we propose to keep up this pamphlet campaign for the next four years, until the people thoroughly understand the situation."

"We should have begun it much earlier, I see the campaign. I see the mistake now easily enough, but we never believed the silver craze had such a hold upon the people. Twelve years ago, in Washington, I met an Ohio Congressman named A. J. Warner, now president of the Bimetallist League. He was then supposed to be in the employ of the bimetalists of America, and so you see you silverites have been working on this problem for years."

"What's that?" and Mr. Heath broke into a hearty laugh. "I'm not building Cabinets just now; don't really know anything about it, you understand. Here he tried to look very solemn, but could scarcely prevent a peculiar little twitching in his left eye. "I suppose Mr. Hanna and Maj. McKinley have been thinking the matter over, but really you'll have to excuse me this time," and with a hearty handshake he was gone.

FISHING.

How Fish Are Running at Coronado Beach.

Gray and blue smelt are now in San Diego Bay. These smelt are fat as fish can be and are fine eating. Flounders are rather scarce. Croakers are not yet running, a bass is caught now and then. At times halibut can be had. The best fish to be caught in large quantities is the blue smelt. Fishermen are catching them in immense numbers on Coronado Beach just opposite the Spanish light. These fish, running from 14 to 22 inches long, are spry fellows, and a fisherman with a light rod will find all the sport that trout fishing would give. The blue smelt are good fighters, quick, gamy, and fast but not least, are good eating. Fishing at Coronado has been very fine in all respects during the past season. Many phenomenal catches have been made. One party caught over a ton of fish one afternoon, while another party caught 1130 pounds in a little over two hours. Coronado fishing is the best to be found.

JUST RECEIVED—A Large Supply of

"The Damnation of Theron Ware."

By HAROLD FREDERIC.

Other books by the same author.
March Hare. Mrs. Albert Grundy. The Copper Head. In the Valley. The Lawton Girl. Marsena. and Other Stories of the War Time.

FOR SALE BY

C. C. PARKER,

No. 246 S. Broadway, near Public Library.

The most complete and varied stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

BUY Gloves of a Glove House.

THE UNIQUE,
247 South Spring St.

"Among Roses and Orange Blossoms."

Hotel San Gabriel,

E. San Gabriel, Cal.,
Will open

TUESDAY, DEC. 1.

Every modern convenience for comfort and amusement at moderate prices. Nine miles from Los Angeles.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

Every modern convenience for comfort and amusement at moderate prices. Nine miles from Los Angeles.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

N. S. MULLAU, Mgr.

CLOSING OUT

Our Main-street Retail Department

At prices that make holiday buying easy. Bargain tables loaded with pretty and useful articles. The store will be open evenings from Monday on.

Wine Including handsomely engraved decanter, 6 glasses and a silver tray, set worth \$18.50, now

75c

Banquet Lamps

In brass, fine gilt finish, with B. & H. burner, rich silk shade and chimney complete.

\$2.25

Oil Heaters

With Miller Rochester burner, also latest oilless; nickel base, no chimney; two sizes.

\$4.35

Cracker Jars

Decorated China in dainty designs, quaint French shapes, really worth \$1 each, for

49c

China Tea Set

Of 3 pieces—creamer, sugar bowl and pot; Japanese decoration and worth \$20, now

45c

Large Line Imported China for Decorating.

Dainty Pin Trays, 8c

Black Coffee Cup and Saucer, 10c

Teacup and Saucer, 10c

Cream Pitchers, 10c, 15c, 20c

Teapots, 10c, 15c, 20c

Sugar Bowl, 10c

Creamer, 10c

Ash Trays, 10c

Ring Tray, 10c

Olive Trays, 10c and 15c

China Vases, 10c, 15c and 20c

Pickles Dish, 10c

Chocolate Cup and Saucer, 10c

Plates, in 5 sizes, new designs, 10c, 15c, 20c

An entire, complete line of China Decorators' Paints and Materials at lowest prices.

138 to 142 South Main Street.

Crystal Palace

138 to 142 South Main Street.

...ALL THE WORLD...

Knows Pillsbury's five great flour mills, with their combined capacity of 25,000 barrels a day. Mill "A" alone makes more flour than any other two mills on earth.

Crombie & Co., Coast Agents, Los Angeles

H. JEVNE

The Secret of a Good Cup of Coffee

Is fresh roasted, fresh ground and fresh made. We roast our coffees fresh every day—and we give you the very best coffee to start with. Our best Arabian Mocha, and fine old Java is 40 cents a pound. We have grades that cost much less—but always fresh roasted. You're safe at Jevne's.

208-210 S. Spring Street,

Wilcox Bldg.

MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE,

315-317 SOUTH SPRING STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.

Very special offers for Monday and Tuesday. You can't afford to buy shoes now-a-days without first coming to the Mammoth. It's our prices that daily crowd the store—prices—prices and quality. Of course you'll come to the Mammoth.

3 Features
FIT, WORKMANSHIP, PRICE.
born opened in this city—ten years ago. We are still main- taining these features, only in a much higher degree.
J. J. Marshall OPTICIAN
245 S. Spring
Established 1880.
Look for CROWN

BANNING COMPANY.

COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL.
Just received several thousand tons selected S. F. Wellington Coal and are selling at lowest market price. Stock up for the winter.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 36.

222 SOUTH SPRING STREET

Attend the...

Challenge Sale

NOW GOING ON

BROWN BROS. Makers of Low Prices.
249-251 S. SPRING STREET.

...Tomson's...

SOAP FOAM

WASHING POWDER

For Easy Washing.
It comes in 5c, 15c and 25c pkgs.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 North Spring St.

There never was a time when Cloaks were sold at the prices we are selling them for. We are unloading the Cloak Department; lots of Cloaks are being sold for half-price, some one-third, others one-quarter; it is the best time you ever saw for buying; we have at least two thousand more cloaks than we should have; the weather has been too warm; the times too hard; we are selling out the Cloak Department at prices that cannot be repeated.

Cloaks that have been selling for \$10, \$12 and \$15 are down to \$3.50.

Capes, nice stylish ones, as low as \$2.50.

Ladies' Long Ulsters, for stormy weather, \$3.50.

Nice new style Winter Capes, \$5 and \$6.

Nice Stylish Jackets, \$5 and \$6.

Beautiful new style Capes and Jackets, \$7.50 and \$10.

We have a very large stock of new Winter Capes and Jackets. Prices are made to close out every garment. It is the best time you ever saw to buy a wrap cheap. Children's Cloaks at a big reduction all this week.

We have large quantities of Holiday Goods now on the way. We want more room for their display. Special prices will be made all through the house to secure more selling space.

Bedding and Comforts at very low prices.

For the next thirty days we will be selling goods for less than they can be purchased over again.

With the advent of the new year prosperous times are in view. We expect to double the trade of 1896. We are getting ready for it. Buy now.

Bedding and Comforts at very low prices.

For the next thirty days we will be selling goods for less than they can be purchased over again.

With the advent of the new year prosperous times are in view. We expect to double the trade of 1896. We are getting ready for it. Buy now.

Bedding and Comforts at very low prices.

For the next thirty days we will be selling goods for less than they can be purchased over again.

With the advent of the new year prosperous times are in view. We expect to double the trade of 1896. We are getting ready for it. Buy now.

Bedding and Comforts at very low prices.

For the next thirty days we will be selling goods for less than they can be purchased over again.

With the advent of the new year prosperous times are in view. We expect to double the trade of 1896. We are getting ready for it. Buy now.

Bedding and Comforts at very low prices.

For the next thirty days we will be selling goods for less than they can be purchased over again.

With the advent of the new year prosperous times are in view. We expect to double the trade of 1896. We are getting ready for it. Buy now.

Bedding and Comforts at very low prices.

For the next thirty days we will be selling goods for less than they can be purchased over again.

With the advent of the new year

ATTEND OUR GREAT SALE OF BOYS' FINE CLOTHING THIS WEEK.

The Hub Are the Only Clothing Manufacturers Who Retail in Los Angeles.

The Last

Week of Our Great
Sale of Men's Suits
and Overcoats.

Until Next Saturday Night,

\$10.00

will buy Men's All-wool Suits and Overcoats, equal in quality and make to any sold by exclusive retailers at \$15.00.

\$12.50

Gives you your pick and choice of regular \$17.50 qualities. Sale ends next Saturday evening.

\$15.00

Will this week buy the best Suit or Overcoat ever sold in this city for a \$20 piece.

See Samples of these Grand Values in our Show Windows.



We show more New and Exclusive Styles in Boys' and Children's Clothing than all the other Clothing Stores in Los Angeles combined.

HYAMS,
BROWN &
CO.,

THE HUB

154-200
North Spring
Street.

New Bullard
Building.

Proprietors,

We are the Only Clothing Manufacturers who sell Direct to the Wearer in Southern California.

New York Factory—Corner Lafayette Place and Great Jones Street,
New York City.

Wholesale Warerooms—25 and 27 Sansome Street, San Francisco; Retail Branch
Stores—34, 36, 38 and 40 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

The Hub, Being Manufacturers, Can Retail Clothing at Wholesale Prices.

Children's All-wool Reefer Suits, in blue and black Cheviots, will go this week at

\$2.95.

Regular Value \$4.00.

Children's All-wool Double-breasted Suits, worth \$6.50; will go this week at

\$4.95.

Boys' Cheviot Suits and Overcoats (ages 14 to 20) that are neat, durable and latest cut; go this week at

\$4.95.

Regular Value \$7.50.

Men's \$1.50 late style Fedora Hats, cut to

95c.

Men's \$2.50 late style Derby and Fedora Hats, cut to

\$1.35.

See Our Peerless Show Window Displays.

Royal Poet's Psalms.

(Contributed to The Times.)

Ask the lovers of the Bible, "Which is our favorite book?" and almost without exception they will answer "The Psalms of David." Unfortunately for the popular idea, comparatively few of the psalms were written by David, even though prefaced by his name. This may seem a shocking statement to make, yet it is easy to prove that many of the psalms could not have been written by the royal bard. For instance, Psalm 137 must have been composed during Israel's exile in Babylon, to judge from its contents—and many others offer internal evidence of the lateness of their composition. This does not, however, diminish their value. It rather heightens our conception of the poetic inspiration of the Hebrews, that it was not exhausted by one poet—but was distributed through centuries of trial and suffering. It is generally agreed that the Psalms, as we have them, constitute the hymn book of the Second Temple, built by the Jews upon their return from Babylonian captivity. Some were composed especially for this purpose, while many others were more or less ancient, having been treasured up in scattered MSS. and popular traditions. The synagogue and the church have borrowed many of these Psalms for the enrichment of their liturgies—so that they are familiar to thousands of worshippers. Not many are aware of the fact that the Psalms are poems just as truly as Tennyson's "In Memoriam" or Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." But Hebrew poetry is widely different in its characteristics from French or English poetry. Rhyme is unknown, and the meter is hardly comparable to the meter of the poetry of any modern tongue. It is not even blank verse, for that has its laws of meter just as well as the rhyming couplet. The Hebrew poet presses his sense of the poetic in a kind of rough rhythm, it is true, but his chief aim was to parallel or contrast the thought expressed in one part or all of a verse with that of a succeeding portion or verse. For example, Deut. xxxiii, 1:

"Give ear, O heaven, and I will speak,
And hear, O earth, the words of my mouth!"

Or Prov. x, 1:

"A wise son is the joy of his father,
But a foolish son is the grief of his mother."

Attempts have frequently been made to render the Psalms into English poetry, but the difficulties presented have been hitherto insurmountable. They lend themselves neither to rhyme nor unrhymed verse. But one solution of the difficulty was possible, and that has been discovered by the general editor of the "Polychrome Bible," Prof. Paul Haupt, and his famous co-editor, Dr. Horace Howard Furness. The latter is the renowned Shakespearean scholar, who is sending forth the "Variorum Shakespeare," an edition for which about fifty different have been collected. His work has been recognized by the conferring of several honorary degrees. The University of Halle gave Dr. Furness the Ph. D.; the University of Pennsylvania, LL. D.; Columbia, Doctor of Letters and Harvard, LL. D. in 1894. Living in the atmosphere of the greatest of English poets, no man so fit as Dr. Furness could have been found to assist in this work. Through the courtesy of Prof. Haupt we are permitted to present a few of the rhythmic renderings of the Psalms from advance sheets of the translation, soon to be issued. The translators have caught both the form

and the spirit of the original and their version will doubtless be welcomed almost as a new revelation by the lovers of the Psalms, and who that reads them can help loving them?

The second Psalm is followed by the version appearing in the "King James Bible." Lack of space prevents the presentation of all the parallels from that source, but it is easy for the reader to make the comparison and enjoy the freshness and poetic beauty of the rhythmic rendering.

PSALM II (POLYCHROME BIBLE.)

1 Why do the heathen rage,
And the people devise what is vain?
2 The kings of the earth contrive plots
And the princes take counsel together
Against the Lord, and against His anointed:
3 "Thou shalt be broken as a reed,
And thy cords we will cast away from us."

4 He laughs whose throne is in heaven,
And the Lord scoffs,
5 Until in His wrath He says to them,
In His fury afflicting them:
6 "Know ye not that I am the King who have them,
constitute the hymn book of the Second Temple, built by the Jews upon their return from Babylonian captivity. Some were composed especially for this purpose, while many others were more or less ancient, having been treasured up in scattered MSS. and popular traditions. The synagogue and the church have borrowed many of these Psalms for the enrichment of their liturgies—so that they are familiar to thousands of worshippers. Not many are aware of the fact that the Psalms are poems just as truly as Tennyson's "In Memoriam" or Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." But Hebrew poetry is widely different in its characteristics from French or English poetry. Rhyme is unknown, and the meter is hardly comparable to the meter of the poetry of any modern tongue. It is not even blank verse, for that has its laws of meter just as well as the rhyming couplet. The Hebrew poet presses his sense of the poetic in a kind of rough rhythm, it is true, but his chief aim was to parallel or contrast the thought expressed in one part or all of a verse with that of a succeeding portion or verse. For example, Deut. xxxiii, 1:

"Give ear, O heaven, and I will speak,
And hear, O earth, the words of my mouth!"

Or Prov. x, 1:

"A wise son is the joy of his father,
But a foolish son is the grief of his mother."

Attempts have frequently been made to render the Psalms into English poetry, but the difficulties presented have been hitherto insurmountable. They lend themselves neither to rhyme nor unrhymed verse. But one solution of the difficulty was possible, and that has been discovered by the general editor of the "Polychrome Bible," Prof. Paul Haupt, and his famous co-editor, Dr. Horace Howard Furness. The latter is the renowned Shakespearean scholar, who is sending forth the "Variorum Shakespeare," an edition for which about fifty different have been collected. His work has been recognized by the conferring of several honorary degrees. The University of Halle gave Dr. Furness the Ph. D.; the University of Pennsylvania, LL. D.; Columbia, Doctor of Letters and Harvard, LL. D. in 1894. Living in the atmosphere of the greatest of English poets, no man so fit as Dr. Furness could have been found to assist in this work. Through the courtesy of Prof. Haupt we are permitted to present a few of the rhythmic renderings of the Psalms from advance sheets of the translation, soon to be issued. The translators have caught both the form

2 On pastures growing green, He lets me lie down,
Where flow waters of repose He leads me,
3 He refreshes my soul,
And in paths of righteousness He guides me,
4 Yes, though I walk through a valley that is dark,
I fear no harm:
5 Thy staff and Thy crook, they comfort me,
Thou spreadest my table in the presence of mine enemies:
6 Thou anointest my head with oil,
And thy goodness and mercy follow me,
7 And in the house of the Lord I shall dwell evermore.

PSALM 24.
Of David. A Psalm.
1 The world is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof,
The earth and its inhabitants.
2 He has founded it on seas,
And established it on floods.
3 Who dares ascend to worship on the mountain of the Lord?
4 He who has sinless hands and a pure conscience,
5 Who cherishes no longing for evil,
6 And never swears falsely,
7 Who despises the name of the Lord,
8 And righteousness from God, His Help,
9 This is the circle of those who inquire after Him,
10 Who seek Thy face, O God of Jacob.

7 Lift up your heads, ye gates!
Lift yourselves up, ye primeval doors!
That the King of Glory may come in!
8 Who, then, is the King of Glory?
9 The King of Glory, the Hero,
10 The King of Glory, the Hero, the Hero in battle.

9 Lift up your heads, ye gates!
Lift yourselves up, ye primeval doors!
That the King of Glory may come in!
10 Who, then, is the King of Glory?
11 The King of Glory, the Hero, the Hero in battle.

PSALM 29.
Psalm of David.
1 Ascribe to the Lord, ye Sons of God,
Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise:
2 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
3 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
4 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
5 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
6 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
7 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
8 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
9 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
10 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
11 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise,
12 Ascribe to the Lord glory and praise.

PSALM 30.
Psalm of David.
1 I said, "In my dealing with others I will be as a guard,
Against sinning in my speech,
I will put a bridle on my tongue,
In the presence of the wicked,
I kept silence;
I was utterly dumb;
Yet my pain rebelled,
My heart glowed in my bosom,
In my thoughts I was aflame,
And I spoke out with my tongue."

4—Make me, O Lord, to know my end;
How short the measure of my days;
Would that I might learn how fleeting I am!

5 Thou hast made my days but as a span,
My lifetime is as nothing before Thee.
All men are but a breath.—Selah.

6 Man walks but as a fleeting apparition,
More empty than his restless pursuits;
He heaves up, and knows not who will gather it.

7 And, now, O Lord, in whom do I find comfort?
My hope is in Thee.
From all my transgressions deliver me,
Make me not the scorn of the reprobate.

10 Take Thou from me Thy plague;
By the attacks from Thy hand I am perishing.
11 With punishments for his guilt Thou chastisest man,
As by the fretting of a moth, Thou consumest his beauty.
All men are but a breath.—Selah.

12 Hear my prayer, O Lord!
Hearken to my cry!
Be not silent to my tears,
Though I am but a stranger with Thee.
A sojourner am I, as were all my forefathers.

13 Take Thou Thy hand from me, that I may be glad;
Before I go hence and be no more.

Brief explanatory notes are appended to this edition of the Psalms, and judging from a few extracts it will arouse no small interest in the world of thought. CLIFTON HARRY LEVY.
(Copyright, 1896, by the S. S. McClure Co.)

LAIRD TO BE BROUGHT BACK.
An Alleged Forger in Custody in San Francisco.

L. J. Laird, wanted by the police of this city on a charge of forgery, will soon be brought here from San Francisco for trial.

About four months ago, Laird, it is said, passed a worthless check for \$200 on Cline Bros., the Spring-street grocers. He fled to San Francisco, and was arrested about three months ago for an alleged felony, said to have been committed in the Bay City, Cal. Laird, an admitted Chief Clerk of Laird's arrest, and also stated that they had a charge against him, but would surrender him to the local police when he had been tried there.

Yesterday the police received a telegram from San Francisco, saying that they were through with Laird, and he would be turned over to an officer from this city.

Detective Frank Steele will leave for San Francisco today to bring Laird back.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.
Further Evidence of the Excellent Work Done at the Koch Medical Institute.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the results obtained by any given method or system of treatment are the best evidence of success or failure of the system. The results obtained at the Koch Medical Institute by the use of their "improved tuberculin" in the treatment of consumption are such as demonstrated the success of their system and of their remedy. New evidence is constantly being produced, and many patients suffering from tuberculosis have already been cured and many more are improving constantly, thus confirming results previously obtained.

The physicians at the Koch Medical Institute are proud of their success, and point to their cured patients as the best evidence of the value of their remedy and treatment.

The testimonial of a patient recently discharged is given below, and like every other testimonial printed, is open to the fullest investigation. What has been done for one can be done for others, and afflicted persons are invited to investigate. Consultation free. The Koch Medical Institute, No. 529 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and rooms 1 and 2, Masonic Temple, Pasadena; office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. Branch office at office of Dr. C. C. Sherman, Riverside, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25, 1896.
Dr. Ballard & Whitman—Gentlemen: I can truthfully say I have received great benefit from your "improved tuberculin" treatment. I am feeling very good now, for one who has so recently been under treatment and so recently discharged from your care. I have no doubt if I had not taken the treatment I would have been in my grave before this time. Yours respectfully,
T. W. WOODWORTH,
Station 2, city.

EDISON'S LATEST.
At Tally's Phonograph and Kinetoscope Parlor, No. 311 South Spring street. Hear the new songs and see the new sights.

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT.
Good Campaign Work Being Done by the Leaguers.

Better City Government committee-men of the Fifth Ward held a meeting at league headquarters yesterday and decided to conduct a house-to-house canvass so far as practicable before election. It was also decided to hold two campaign meetings at different places in the same ward during the present week. One meeting will probably be held at Casa de Rosas and the other at Masonic Hall, corner of Thirtieth and Main streets. Candidates of the league and others will be invited to speak. Time and place of meetings will be announced later.

Some very effective campaign work is being done in the Fourth Ward, notably in the Thirty-second Precinct. A meeting has been called for this precinct at the Hotel Figueroa for Monday evening.

Good work is being done by the league in various parts of the city. The latest bulletin issued by the Campaign Committee speaks of two independent candidates for the City Council in the following complimentary manner:

"Herman Silver, candidate for Councilman in the Fourth Ward, is a well-known citizen, formerly treasurer of the San Joaquin Railway, but retired for several years from active business. He is an energetic man, acquainted with the city's needs, has held many positions of honor and trust and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His election will be a credit to the Fourth Ward."

"J. K. Urnston, candidate for Councilman in the Seventh Ward, is an insurance agent doing business at No. 107 South Broadway, and is a young man of unusual ability. His friends claim that he was fairly nominated by the Democratic caucus, although the nomination was afterward declared for another, and they are making a strong fight to elect him. He is heartily in sympathy with the league and its objects."

BAD DAY FOR VAGRANTS.
Three Heavy Sentences Imposed. Other Cases.

Yesterday was a bad day for the vagrants in the Police Court, and several heavy sentences were imposed. John Blake, a worthless character who was arrested in company with James Quickley, Thanksgiving day, near Feniel Hall, was given 150 days in jail. Blake gave Detective Bradish a hard tussle when he was arrested. Quickley was given sixty days in jail. James Brooks, arrested Friday by Officer Ritch for vagrancy, was given ninety days in jail.

W. H. Chen, declared on the Chinese vegetable vendors who do not conform with the license ordinance, and yesterday Deputy Constable Mugnemi arrested ten Mongolians on charges of violating the license ordinance. They were arraigned in the Police Court and four of them were fined \$15 each. The cases of the other six will be heard tomorrow.

D. A. Warren, charged with violating the fire ordinance, was discharged by Justice Owens.

No complaint having been filed against John Rogers, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of stealing a pair of boots, Justice Owens ordered him released.

F. Goldthwaite, charged with battery, was found not guilty by Justice Morrison and was discharged.

ASK your grocer for the Independent Baking Company's bread; cheapest and best, 5c loaf, 2c 1/2c loaf, 5c, for sale by all leading dealers.

CANDY. The finest home chocolates and plain creams, 25c. Hicks, 206 S. Broadway.



HE RISKS HIS LIFE

TO SAVE HIS LOVED ONES—HE EXHAUSTS HIS MENTAL and physical strength to give them food and happiness. No sacrifice is too great if it adds to the pleasure of his doting wife and his beautiful cherubs. How great is the affection of man for his own flesh!

And yet men harbor in their bodies a stealthy curse which is eating away both physical and mental strength.

Nervous, Sexual or Physical weakness grows slowly upon the system. It destroys the vitality, makes a man fretful, peevish and irritable. It makes home unhappy, wife and children miserable.

Have you not seen evidence of this growing evil in your own system? Don't you notice your strength waning?

Don't you think you are missing the best part of your life by living in misery? All because of some past mistake or reckless folly.

You can regain your vital and manly strength. Thousands of vigorous men to-day owe their happiness and that of their families to Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

It offers you new, fresh proof of its cures. Every day brings new ones, and right at your doors. Would you believe it if your closest friend told you of his cure by a certain remedy?

Read the little book, "Three Classes of Men," which has names and addresses of hundreds of your neighbors, cured and well. You can write or talk to them. They are glad to help you to regain the strength and health which can only be found in this simple remedy.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is now well known in Los Angeles. Call and see it if you can. Test it free, or if you live out of town it will be sent to you for examination free of charge. Address

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
204 South Broadway, corner Second, Los Angeles, Cal.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 6; Evenings 7 to 9; Sundays 10 to 1.
When ordering please refer to advertisement in The Times.

A Handsome Complexion
is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. FOSBROOK'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

FOR Poland Rock
Address F. L. SMITH, 500 S. Broadway, Tel. 525.